HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,043—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Dec. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | BRITANNIA | 6325 |
| 26th " | MONGOLIA | 8500 | ..... | ..... |
| 1904. | | | | |
| 2nd Jan. | ORIENTAL | 5264 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 9th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 16th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6352 |
| 23rd " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 30th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 6th Feb. | MARMORA | 10600 | ..... | ..... |
| 13th " | PENINSULAR | 5304 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 20th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 27th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9777 |
| 5th Mar. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 12th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | ARCADIA | 6003 |
| 19th " | MACEDONIA | 10350 | ..... | ..... |
| 26th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | AUSTRALIA | 6401 |
| 2nd Apl. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 9th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 6010 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 23rd " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 8500 |
| 30th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th May | PENINSULAR | 5091 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 14th " | MOLDAVIA | 9777 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDJA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 31st Dec. 1903. |
| CARTHAGINIEN | 4,248 | Marcantetti | 28th Jan 1904. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Schmitz | 25th Feb. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Mar. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † NIPPON | G. Klansberger | 6,317 | 22nd Dec. 1903 |
| TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,096 | 24th Dec. 1903. |
| † CHINA | P. Ivellich | 5,040 | 22nd Jan. 1904 |
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | 14th Feb. 1904 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 460 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 609.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | 15th Dec. 1903 |

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent
saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th December, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

| From BOMBAY | 1st Class. A. | | 1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B. | | Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To SUEZ | 400 | 600 | 320 | ... | 200 | ... |
| MARSEILLES | 525 | 975 | 450 | 700 | 320 | 560 |
| LIVERPOOL | 550 | 880 | 470 | 720 | 420 | 640 |
| LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland) | 600 | ... | 525 | .. | 450 | .. |

| Class. | Steamers. | Scale Tons. | Commanders. | Sail about 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. | CITY of DELHI | 7800 | A. J. Elliott | 9th Dec. |
| A. | CITY of OXFORD | 6000 | A. Findlay | 14th Dec. |
| A. | CITY of VENICE | 5200 | W. Knaut | 24th Dec. |
| | | | | 1904. |
| C. | HADDON HALL | 6900 | A. Buck | 4th Jan. |
| C. | RYDAL HALL | 6210 | Foster Curtis | 10th Jan. |
| A. | PROME | 6200 | F. McKay | 12th Jan. |
| A. | CITY of ATHENS | 8000 | J. Wilson | 3rd Feb. |
| B. | MERTON HALL | 6700 | C. Prowse | 10th Feb. |
| A. | CITY of BOMBAY | 6000 | F. Snow | 4th Mar. |
| A. | CITY of OXFORD | 6000 | A. Findlay | 10th Mar. |
| A. | CITY of VENICE | 5200 | W. Knaut | 20th Mar. |
| B. | MERTON HALL | 6700 | C. Prowse | 29th Apl. |
| A. | CITY of VIENNA | 6000 | J. Campbell | 30th Apl. |

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office). LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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## FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE ,, ,, Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIGHT OF ASIA | I | ... ... ... | Rs. 16 | 8 per 100 |
| ,, ,, ,, | II | ... ... ... | ,, 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, | III | ... ... ... | ,, 11 | 10 ,, ,, |
| BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape | I | ... | ,, 17 | 10 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | II | ... ... | ,, 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | III | ... ... | ,, 10 | 11 ,, ,, |
| BOUQUETS | I | ... ... ... | ,, 17 | 7 ,, ,, |
| ,, | II | ... ... ... | ,, 13 | 8 ,, ,, |
| ,, | III | ... ... ... | ,, 11 | 14 ,, ,, |
| QUEEN EMPRESS | I | .. ... ... | ,, 16 | 8 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | II | ... ... ... | ,, 13 | 2 ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | III | ... ... ... | ,, 11 | 10 ,, ,, |

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

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| "COMPOSIA," | Imperatrix...Rs. | 22/8 | per 100, | in 25's |
| ,, | Especiales... ,, | 17/- | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |
| "MULETA," | Principes ... ,, | 19/12 | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |
| ,, | Graciosos ... ,, | 13/8- | ,, ,, | in 50's & 25's |

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Dec. 1903. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Jan. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 185 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzine | 17th Dec. 1903 |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Jan. 1904 |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 2

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDZUMI MARU | 3230 | M. Yagi | 16th Dec. | 26th Dec. |
| BOMBAY MARU | 4624 | T. Murai | 21st Dec. | 31st Dec. |
| HIROSHIMA MARU | 3283 | J. Nagao | 18th Jan. | 29th Feb |

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To hadbe at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

## WATCHES: GOOD WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVERY WATCH, no matter how cheap, is carefully examined and timed and guaranteed.

WATCHES—NICKEL
WATCHES—SILVER
WATCHES—OXIDISED
WATCHES—GOLD.

WATCHES—SWISS, ENGLISH, AMERICAN,—WATCHES.

## XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY O.

XMAS BOXES
AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## MANILA ROPES!
MANILA ROPES!!
MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S

ELITE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

Pronounced by Press and Public to be the greatest and most Versatile Company of Star Artistes ever seen in Bombay.

Last Night's Audience enthusiastically confirmed the emphatic verdict achieved on Monday.

EVERY ITEM ENCORED.

The "Bombay Gazette" says:—"An entertainment of a description which it seldom falls to our lot to witness. The Company achieved an unqualified triumph."

The "Times of India" says:—"The best Company we have had in Bombay for a very long time..... Every body left the Theatre highly delighted, and the popular verdict, heard on all sides, was 'a most excellent show.'"

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

### S. S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th December, 1903.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1903-04.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1903, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

Rates of subscription for Season Tickets for the Extra Meetings are as follows:—

| | Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock. | Grand Stand and Enclosure only. |
|---|---|---|
| MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Single Ticket only ..... | 30 | |
| Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman ..... | 35 | |
| Additional Lady's Ticket each. | 5 | |
| NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB. | | |
| Single Ticket only ..... | 40 | 30 |
| Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman ..... | 45 | 35 |
| Additional Lady's Ticket each. | 5 | |
| Single Ticket, Lady only..... | 15 | |

*N. B.*—Gentlemen's Tickets are *not* transferable. Ladies' Tickets are transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE,

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Lady only..... | 2 |
| Lady accompanied by Gentleman, each..... | 1 |
| Single Ticket..... | 5 |
| Child's Ticket..... | 2 |

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Ticket..... | Rs. 1-8 |
| Lady or Child..... | As. 12 |

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Gate and can be had only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C. Morland Road, BYCULLA.

or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM, 5, Green Street, FORT.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1903.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 287, OF 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1. of 1901 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay..... Plaintiff,

*vs.*

HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZAL MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Mohola without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2777—78 and Street Nos. 3, 3½, 3A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Sulleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Artesic Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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Rules of Business on application

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GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO., 67, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 11th December 1903, the OLD FORT CONVENT DAY SCHOOL, Medow's Street, will be CLOSED, to RE-OPEN TUESDAY, 12th January, 1904, in the New Building, Wodehouse, Road.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from MONDAY, the 14th to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive, available for the completion of the return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1904.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1903.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING as under:—

1. For the Staff of the Water Department.
2. For the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 each be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 115 and Rs. 130 respectively to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th Dec, 1903.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of LAKHMIDAS LULADHAR, a widower of Bombay Bhatia Hindu, a Money Lender, residing at Old Hanooman Lane, deceased.

HARIDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Money Lender, residing at Old Hanooman Lane, out of Fort..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifth Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI. The 5th day of December, 1903.

Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR and GULABBHAI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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### SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in the morning, in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, plated ware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, flat and spring steel, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of houses Nos. 11-21 Picket Road.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order

1 grey pony, quiet in harness

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lal Bag, Parel, in the compound of Chamar Bag, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plateware, drawing room suites lined with French-plush almyras and cabinets, one handsome ebonized cottage piano, by "Soundy and Co," marble top dressing and washband tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich Persian carpets, baba perambulator and tricycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of E. WIDLAKE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, in the compound of the Old Government House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almyrahs and cabinets, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terra cotta and parian busks, Hink's and Ditmar's tabel and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets, China mattings, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. Col W. B. BANNERMAN, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Shroff Bros. and opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., an invoice of English Walnut-wood furniture such as almyras, chest-of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, chairs, side boards and teapoys, tables and flower pot stands, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

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MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

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| For 2 Years... ... ... | ... 5 per cent. |
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| „ 6 Months ... ... | ... 4 „ |
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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
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6 to 12 Months 5 „ „
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F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sales or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence Invited.

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DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 19 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

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## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sinking Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND,, " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes."—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras"—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HEAD OFFICES:—121, Medows Street, Bombay.

A CURE OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Fancy Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Whipcords, Fancy Colored Suiting Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, White Tennis Serge, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, the remainder of a consignment of woollen cloth just received per s.s. Persia consisting of—

All wool super mixture colored venetians, black, blue and navy superior venetian and dress coatings, fancy colored suiting flannels, white tennis serge and knitted flannels, fancy colored whipcord and vecuna coatings, Shepherd check and ulster worsteds, fancy scotch and check worsted suitings, fancy colored deerskin, twisted and homespun coatings, black and blue twill coatings, scotch tweeds, black blue and crown serge, fancy colored flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATHIPOORA CENTRE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Custoor Boodra and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Essa and Jeewibai, (since deceased) and Hajrabai, daughter of the late Cassum Essa, both minors under the age of eighteen years by their uncle and natural guardian the said Ebrahim Essa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of January 1900, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Camathipoora Centre Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Camathipoora Centre Road on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 3895-3896, New No 10546, old survey Nos 3170, 3171 and new survey No 6148 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No 2216, Street Nos 42-53, and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the south by Camathipoora 8th Street, on the east by the property of Bismillabai, widow of Syed Abdul Rehimon and on the west by the said Camathipoora Centre Road, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Sub-district of Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,147 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Thana under survey No. 95, Pot Nos. 1 and 3 and Survey No. 103, Pot No. 16, together with the messuage or building standing thereon and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ramchordas Bhagwandas, on the west and north by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and on the south by the land now or formerly belonging to Jao Domingo, and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

The property will be sold with the furniture, copper pots, etc, lying therein, a list of which can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Naigaon Cross Road, near the Dadar Station, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Diesha Dastoor, the valuable blackwood open carved and teakwood household furniture consisting of open carved sofas, chairs, round table, tea poys, and pier tables, handsome English made gilt large size pier glasses 3 and 6 light Argand lamps by Hucker, almyras, vase, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of ANUNDRAO HARISHAVKER KHOTARE Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT LANOWLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 13th day of December, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property viz:—

All that piece of land situate at Mouzay Toongalee. Turf Mawal in the District of Poona, part of survey No. 88 containing by admeasurement 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Gooverjee Nowrojee Erakin, on the south by a private passage, on the west by survey No. 141 Lanowlee, and on the east by the property of Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman bearing plot Nos. 29, 37, 35 and 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Bank Street, Fort, close to their Auction Rooms, near the Bank of Bombay, without reserve to the highest bidders.

A consignment of Japanese curiosities just landed ex s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" consisting of—

Bronze, enamel, ivory, wood, cloisonne, Kinko, Arita and Satsuma vases, bowls, plates, teapots, jugs, candlesticks, ash trays, tea sets, and coffee cups and saucers, old real gold awata vases, real old satsuma bowls, vases and trays, large flower jardiniers, pe estals, pieces of velvet tapestry and brocades, silver cloisonne vases, kaga figures and inlstands, imitation ivory figures, bamboo wind-ties, silk handkerchieves, carved wood figures, Japanese slippers, photos of views, albums, imitation bronze and silver coated figures and animals, reed and bead shinda, real bronze vases, ornaments, and flower pots, oil painted screens and pictures, lacquered hatstands, round tables, trays and hundreds of other knick-knacks, cotton screens, carpets of various sizes, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN SHAIK ALI JANJIKAR STREET AND OLD JAMBLI STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Heerjeesbhoy Ghullabhai Sapmilias and Dawjee Vellee, trading under the name and style of Noordejee & Sons, the following valuable properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Ali Janjikar Street, outside the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts to be the same more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the said Shaik Ali Janjikar Street, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Pranjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jethu) on or towards the south by the house of Nomal Harnand (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow) and on or towards the west by the Old Jamlee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 198 and new No. 1570 and survey No. 2408 and new survey No. 7410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old street No. 2 and new street No. 23 and 25 and 295, 303, and old Ward No. 1482 and new Ward No. 1463, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Marooti Tookaram Patel, Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of the said Atmaram Kanoba.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of the old Jambli Street and the west side of the Collwada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 11 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the old Kolwada Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the South by the house of Gainoo Krishanjee, on or towards the west by the old Jambli Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and new No. 787 and survey No. 753, and new Survey No. 24181, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No 65, Ward No. 1581, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Marooti Tookaram Patil and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Smetham, Byrne and Noble, attorneys for the vendors or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, HOTELS, BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m. a consignment of superior English plated ware, consisting of richly chased bowls for fruit, flowers, salad and claret cup, entree dishes, cake baskets, salvers, crystal glass centre pieces, jam and butter pots, biscuit boxes, sardine boxes, egg frames, toast racks, dinner and breakfast cruets, cheese stands, teapots, inkstands ivory, horn and xyconite handled carvers, jam spoons sugar tongs and sifters, pickle forks, and such other presentation and useful goods in variety.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

from ½ Anna to Rs. 5 each.

POST CARDS OF INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS

in Packets of 35 different varieties, Rs. 2 per Packet.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
STATIONERS, ETC.,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 83 7-8 | = | — 1-4 |
| 3 do. Konles | 95 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | 101 1-2 | = | do |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Mofaced Rupee Paper | 85 3-4 | = | do |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 25 7-8 | = | do |
| 2 months hence | 25 1-2 | = | do |
| Spot in New York | 55 5-8 | = | do |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·19 | = | do |
| Berlin | 20·46 1-2 | = | do |
| New York Demand | 482 3-4 | = | — 1-4 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 4 | pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 4 | pr ct | = + 1-8 |
| 6 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 7-8 | pr ct | = + 1-8 |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 4 3-8 | pr ct | = unchanged |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 4 3-8 | pr ct | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 2 1-2 | pr ct | = + 3-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 3 1-8 | pr ct | = unchanged |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4s. 3/4d. = — 1-4d.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat D.-J. Buyers 34s. 9d. = unchanged.
Yellow Cawnpore D.-J. Sellers 35s. = + 3d.
Brown, D.-J. Buyers 32s. 9d. = + 3d. done of Rapeseed steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Sellers 33s. = + 3d, Tone of Linseed steady.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Othello Asia Istras Merton Hall.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6 7-4—4. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000 Arrivals closed easier.

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 51 — 8 | 6 47 — 7 | 6 46 — 7 | 6 44 — 7 |
| Apl-May | May-June | June-July, | |
| 6 43 — 6 | 6 42 — 6 | 6 41 — 4 | |
| | July-Aug. 6 39 — 4 | | |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 54,000 |
| Do. last year | 54,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 31,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 27,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 12·50 — 15 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 12·07 — 33 |
| Do. do, March | 12·31 — 25 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 12 1-4 — 1-4 |
| Futures, month of March | 12·17 — 41 |
| Do. do, June | 12·03 — 40 |
| Tone at close | Barely steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 7th December, 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,000 bales. |
| Wheat | 45,200 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,790 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 1,916 " |
| Gingellyseed | 28,821 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,562 " |
| Groundnuts | 657 " |
| Castorseed | 5,072 " |
| Rice | 2,410 " |
| Myrabollams | 7,235 " |
| Cottonseed | 8,683 " |

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| French Francs 8 do do | 176 3-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 133 3-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 126 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 176 1-2 |
| Japan 30 do do | 150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98·2 |
| 1st Settlement | 98·0 |

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 3rd Sept. | 4 | per cent |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 20th Aug. | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 23rd Aug. | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 23rd July | 4 | do. |

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone firm, | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready.. | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Howree Khandeish ... | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| 25 per cent. " ... | 32 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 per cent. " ... | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Kutnee " ... | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| WHEAT.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. | 31 | |
| Club No. 1 | " | 30 | |
| Hard Red | " | 32-8 | |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | easier. |
| Estimated sales | 5,000 bales |
| Imports | 30,000 " |

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·33 — 18 | 6·28 — 19 | 6·27 — 19 | 6·26 — 18 |
| April May. | May-June. | June-July | July-Aug. |
| 6·25 — 18 | 6·23 — 19 | 6·23 — 16 AugSept 6·09 | 6·21 — 18 |

COTTON.—The fall in prices in the American markets, advised this morning, has caused an easier feeling here and prices has given way Rs 3 to Rs 4. Shippers are holding back, and there is little business passing for forward delivery.

In ready Cotton also there is less doing, and prices are slightly easier.

After receipts of the Liverpool telegram the Sutta rate for Good Broach dropped to Rs 253.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

| | Fine | F.-G | Gd, | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms) | 229 | 210 | ... | 25 Jan. |
| Bengal (M.-G.) (Ky. terms) | 231 | 221 | ... | " |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ... | 231 | 221 | ... | " |
| Belati (M.-G.) description | 251 | 243 | ... | " |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) ... ... | ... | 233 | ... | " |
| Jalgaon do. ... ... | ... | 236 | ... | " |
| Akola do. } fair staple | 253 | 245 | ... | " |
| Khamgaum do. } | | | | |
| Karanja do. } | | | | |
| Khandwa ... | 251 | 243 | ... | " |
| Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | 258 | 250 | ... | " |
| Nagpur (M.-G.) ... ... | 260 | 252 | ... | " |
| Oomras (M.-G.) good staple | 260 | 252 | ... | " |
| Broach (M.-G.) ... ... | 272 | ... | 256 | 25 Mar. |
| Do. do. ... ... | 268 | ... | ... | 25 April |
| Bhownugger (M.-G.) ... | 254 | 244 | ... | 25 May. |
| Do. (H.-G.) ... | 251 | 241 | ... | " |
| Mathia (M.-G.) ... | 239 | 229 | ... | 25 Mar. |
| S.-O. Dharwar ... | ... | ... | 253 | 25 May |
| Westerns... ... ... | ... | ... | 242 | " |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 83 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 98 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 104 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 85 3-4 |
| Bar Silver | 25 7-8 |

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.


**How to Keep Cool.**

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—December 3, at 5 Bankshall Street, Calcutta the wife of Joseph Hudson, of a daughter.

PATTERSON—December 1, at 51 Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of E M Patterson, of Churunpore Colliery, Asansol of a son.

DEATH.

ADLEY—December 3, at the General Hospital, of acute dysentery, Keith mallow Adley, youngest son of the late William Adley, of Stoke, aged 17 years.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 2-27m., 2-25s. Low water, 8-34m. 8-18s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Sanitary Association of Bombay, General Meeting, Municipal Hall, 5 p. m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society Concert in the Town Hall 9-30 p.m.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—At the request of Mr. Gulam Mahomed Moonshi, Barrister-at-law, Rajkote, the Local Conference Committee has adopted a resolution by which the ladies will be admitted as delegates and visitors to the Conference. Mrs. Gulam Mahomed Munshi is the first Mahomedan lady since the beginning of the Conference to be elected as a delegate. A large number of Mahomedan ladies from the family of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji and others will attend the Conference as visitors. Excellent purdah arrangements will be made for Mahomedan ladies.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Colrington the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Serinade | La Paloma | ... | Hartmann |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant | ... | Suppe |
| Valse | Dream of Spring | ... | Ollerenshaw |
| Selection | The Belle of New York | ... | Kerker |
| Polka | Go as you please | ... | Fahrbach |
| Selection | Mikado | ... | Sullivan |
| Clarionet Solo | Nocturno No 2 op 9 | ... | Chopin |

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, relative to the death of Gangadin Bridjlal, a porter in the employ of the Railway Company. The evidence showed that on Monday, the deceased with other porters went in charge of a goods train from the Grant Road to the Elphinstone Road station. After the train had been brought to a stand-still at the latter station the deceased jumped out of the brake-van and was attempting to cross the up-line, when a fast passenger train from Bandora came up. The driver whistled out but the deceased did not seem to have heard the warning. He was struck by the engine and knocked over the line. The train was pulled up in about the length. The deceased was picked up was found to be dead, his legs being terribly injured. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.—A very enjoyable afternoon concert was given yesterday in the girls' school room of the Indo-British Institute. The audience was large and the entertainment proved to be a success. The programme was varied and attractive, and those who contributed to the various items deserve the best thanks of the Institute. The proceedings opened with piano duet, "Galop de Bravura," which was conducted with great spirit by Mr. De Costa and Mr. Jones. This was followed by a song "Parted" which was rendered in excellent style by Mr. Rice and well appreciated by the audience. Mr. Stephens next gave the audience the violin solo, "La Paloma" which so delighted the audience that they insisted on an encore which was responded to. Mr. Tyler's song "When man Whoa" was very effectively rendered, while mandoline solo by Mons. Aladgian was loudly applauded by the audience. Miss M. Stewart gave selected songs in such a rich and melodious voice as to draw forth rounds of applause. Selected songs by Mr. Cotton and concertina solo by Mr. Olliver met with hearty approval of the audience. The entertainment closed with song "Silence Reigned Supreme," by Mr. Tyler.

VAGRANTS BEFORE MAGISTRATE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hassan charged Crasie Negri and eight other Europeans with wandering about the city without any visible means of subsistence. The accused arrived in Bombay some days ago from Zanzibar and being without any means of subsistence were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who declared them vagrants and sentenced them to the Government Workhouse. They refused to work in the Workhouse and were sentenced to a term of week's rigorous imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The term of their imprisonment having expired yesterday morning they were released from jail but as they had no visible means of subsistence, they were immediately arrested by the police and placed before the Magistrate. The Magistrate observed that all the accused appeared to be able-bodied men, who could work and earn their livelihood and that it would be a pity to send them to the Workhouse, where they would probably be detained for months. He thought they ought to be sent to any home for the destitute, or if that was not possible, arrangements should be made to send them back to their native country. The first accused said he had five francs with him, and he was not willing to go to the Workhouse. The second accused whose name was Dingi Nazzani, said he had ten francs and was also unwilling to go to the Workhouse. The third accused Jusseppi Dazezi had no money. The fourth accused, Fedele Barrona had five francs and he wished to see what he could do with the money. The fifth and sixth accused Battista Waluota and Carlo Caffo each had twelve and twenty-two francs respectively, but they were willing to go to the Workhouse, as they said they were unwell. The seventh accused Guiglirmo Strezzo said he had no money, but he knew painting and sculpture and was able to earn his livelihood. The last two accused Francisco Loppa and Nickanon Oltendi who were both young seamen expressed their willingness to work their passage home. The Magistrate ordered the third, fifth and sixth accused to be sent to the Workhouse. The last two were ordered to be sent to the Shipping Master with a request to arrange for their passage home. The rest of the accused were discharged.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 7 | 4 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 14 | 10 | 68 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 263,725 | 215,756 | |
| Same date last year | 26 | 25 | 130 |

## MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 581 as against 573 during the previous week. Of the total numbers 51 died of plague which showed a decrease of 4 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 751 which included 133 deaths from plague.

## INOCULATION.

THE statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 7th instant, was as under:—Nimar, 504 doses; Bombay, 24 doses; and Saugor, 10 doses.


FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.


## MURDER OF A WIFE AND CHILD.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

MR. F. X. DESOUZA, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, in October last, convicted Parashram walad Hari of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Gokhale and Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having, on the night of the 26th July last, intentionally caused death by cutting the throat of Saya, woman, his second wife (a pat) marriage, and of Kashiram, a boy about seven months of age, her son by him. It was proved by the medical evidence that, across the throat of the accused Saya, there was a large wound running from below the left ear. The boy Kashiram had a similar wound on the neck. Death in both cases was due to profuse bleeding from the wounds. There was no room for doubt, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that Saya and Kashiram were murdered by their throats being cut in cold blood. The prosecution asserted that the accused murdered them. On the other hand, the accused alleged that they were murdered by three fellow-villagers, Dagdu, Sadu, and Ratan. The story of the accused was that Dagdu bore him a grudge because he had been instrumental in arresting and bringing his brother to justice; and that Sadu and Ratan had an animus against him in consequence of a dispute arising out of a "havala" transaction. The accused alleged that, on the night in question, he and his wife and child were sleeping on one bed in the open courtyard of his house; that about midnight he was aroused by the feeling of some sharp weapon coming into contact with his arm; that suspecting treachery, he at once jumped out of bed and went into the inner room which he fastened from inside; that through a slit in the door he recognised Dagdu, Ratan, and Sadu; that he raised an alarm, hearing which the neighbours ran up and enquired what the matter was; that on assuring himself that they were friends he unfastened the door and came out and found his wife and child lying dead on the b

THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
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| | From Rs. a. | To Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked | 2 8 | 3 8 | per yard |
| SHIRTING FLANNELS | 2 0 | 2 8 | do |
| WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL | at | 2 12 | do |
| TWEEDS | at | 2 8 | do |
| GREY WORSTED COATINGS | 3 8 | 5 0 | do |
| HOMESPUNS | 1 12 | 2 4 | do |
| SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors | 2 6 | 4 8 | do |
| GREATCOATINGS | 2 8 | 5 0 | do |
| (all materials 54" wide) | | | |
| TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide | at | 1 8 | do |
| PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes | From | 1 2 | per pair |
| SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies | | 5 0 | each |
| For Gents | | 4 8 | do |
| HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only | 6 8 | 12 0 | |
| Complete suit | 11 12 | 22 12 | |
| SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS | 2 6 | per yard | |
| CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS | 3 8 | 10 0 | each |
| BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS | 2 0 | per lb. | |

BLANKETS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown | from 4 8 each |
| BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only | from 2 2 do. |
| HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6' | 4 2 do. |
| SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½' | From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do. |
| ARMY BLANKETS—6½' by 5' | from 2 13 do. |

RUGS.
In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
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HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."
WARNING.—The 1,000 Pupils in Bombay and Districts are warned not to teach the "Up-to-date Shothand" as the guarantee signed by each Pupil will be rigidly enforced. The "out-of-daters," now they are beaten, are trying other methods.
NOTICE.—If Pupils of the old fashioned system are sick at heart and weary of trying to get up speed, or are unable to read their own notes, and after 1, 2, or 3 years' study and slavish practise, and books costing nearly Rs. 100, then common sense says take to the "up-to-date" Shorthand which is learned in as many weeks.
A BOY.—Aged 13½, a student of the Madras Studio, of the "Up-to-date" Shorthand (whose portrait may be had at any of the Studios next week) made the following progress.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th November 1903, his first lesson. | | | | |
| 19th | " | " | " | second lesson. |
| 20th | " | " | | did 30 words a minute. |
| 22nd | " | " | " 40 | " |
| 23rd | " | " | " 60 | " |
| 28th | (10 days only) | 100 | " | " |

No Pitmanite ever did this, or ever will even in 10 weeks, we might say 10 months.
The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for full course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.
Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.
The Studios are opened from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.
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Principal,
Late Special Reporter in the British Houses of Lords and Commons and High Courts.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1903.

## THE PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

LORD CURZON'S visit to Pasni, closed the Persian Gulf tour, a cruise, which the official recorder of incidents fittingly describes as having formed the subject of much interest and comment in countries far remote from India, where its importance was realised not less clearly than in India itself. What developments may follow from this historic tour, he considers it would be premature to foretell, though he believes it certain that this striking demonstration of the dignity of Britain and India in the waters where they have been uncontested for a century, but where they have been so little advertised, that some have been found almost to doubt their existence, cannot fail to have greatly strengthened the loyalty of the friendly Sheikhs and tribesmen; while the firm but never menacing language of the Viceroy will have proved to all concerned that Lord Lansdowne's recent declaration of British interests and rights in the Gulf was no idle boast, but an unalterable decision of a responsible statesman, backed by the unanimous resolve of the British and the Indian peoples. This is, we take it, Lord Curzon's view of his mission. We take no exception to it, if the words following "the decision of a responsible statesman" be deleted. To the phrase "backed by the unanimous resolve of the British and the Indian peoples" only one objection can be raised, namely, that it is not true. The British public is very greatly divided as to the necessity for retaining India, let alone the comparatively insignificant trade of the Gulf. There is, perhaps, even a majority who would not only welcome a German railway terminus at Koweit, but the cession to Russia of a free port at Bunder Abbas or wherever else she sought an opening for her commerce to the south. So much for unanimity in England. The interest taken in the subject by the public of India is nil. A mere handful of the so-called educated classes are aware of the Viceroy's tour; the great bulk, if informed that his Excellency had departed on a journey, would enquire whether he had gone after tiger or snipe.

In "the firm, but never menacing language" of which the message speaks, Lord Curzon did undoubtedly convey the resolve of the present Government. Lord Lansdowne's words and meaning have been adequately interpreted, and, we trust, firmly impressed upon the Chiefs in the Gulf. Of one thing rest assured, was his Excellency's valedictory message to the Durbaris at Pasni, "that from the north of the country where is the Afghan border to the south where is the sea, by which I have come, and from the boundaries of Sind on the east to the Persian frontier on the west, no other authority can or will be admitted by the British raj." This, Lord Curzon has repeated for the benefit of all interested on the spot and for that also of those who may look with longing eyes on the Gulf and the advantageous opening, which but for our opposition, might be attained with the utmost ease. Viceroys may come and Viceroys may go, as Agents to the Governor-General and Political Agents wax and wane, but his Excellency sought to persuade the people that though these high officials succeed each other quickly and they first see one and then another, "there is something unchanging and permanent behind, that having come does not go but remains—and that is the dominion of the British Sovereign whom they one and all represent and whom they are proud to serve." Something unchanging and permanent! That is what they were told when the Euphrates Valley Railway was contemplated. Our neighbours believed that when Lord Roberts marched to Kandahar. The dominion of the Sovereign may be permanent in places and unchanging in others. Were his Majesty an absolute monarch the description might hold good. But Ministry succeeds Ministry. Had it not been for that the late war in South Africa would never have become necessary. To-morrow we may have a Foreign Minister who will renounce Lord Lansdowne and all his works, and a Viceroy who will undo all that Lord Curzon has performed. There is nothing either permanent or unchanging in foreign policy or in Indian administration.

If his Excellency's theory that our predominance in the Gulf is "all arranged by God" were indisputable, we might look for stability and a permanent, unchangeable policy. But few will endeavour to deny that the devil has played a very large part in the direction of affairs in the Gulf, both ashore and afloat heretofore. The "instrument in God's hand" savours more of the conventicle than the Viceregal throne; more of Holy Russia than of Great Britain; but the races to whom the remark was addressed are more unquestioning in their belief in divine interposition in the ordinary affairs of life than we. So we accept it, if reluctantly, as the language of diplomacy. Not one of them, as his Excellency said, not a single man he was addressing, did not know that our close proximity and influence had not been for their good. Probably; but not a single man among them was able to say how or in what way, or that we had been of any more use to them than any other power would have been. No; the words and the warnings were addressed to listeners far beyond those weird hills and sandy plains. The Durbaris hereafter will comply with the request of the Viceroy to assist in the task of publishing his speech to their fellow-tribesmen. Those for whom the message is especially meant heard it as early as we in Bombay. They have commented upon it and discussed it, and are doubtless already devising schemes with the object of frustrating the anticipated development of British interest in the regions Lord Curzon has visited.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. THE Committee of the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund have issued their Report embracing the period from February, 1901, to February, 1903. It includes an account of the School for the Blind which has been established from the fund. The subscriptions to this Memorial amounted to Rs. 1,94,847-14-8, a total which, for various reasons, to be found in famine, bad business, unprofitable trade, and the call made by the All-India Memorial on the public purse, the Committee is not prepared to call good. A sum of Rs. 11,239-12-0, specially received for the Calcutta Memorial, diminished the modest total, as well as a small sum of Rs. 30 subscribed for the local Ladies' Fund. The balance sheet shows how the sum at the disposal of the Committee has been allocated. It was decided to establish a School for the Blind in Bombay, and as the first of its kind in the Presidency, it had the advantage of being a distinctive Memorial with which to connect the name of the Queen-Empress Victoria, while it was a charity that filled a want in both city and Presidency. A good beginning has been made to rescue from a life of mendicancy many blind children, and to teach them to utilise the gifts they still possess in learning a useful trade. Most of the thirty pupils are young, the training they undergo is on industrial lines, and the education given them is elementary. The School was established in December, 1902, with thirteen students, all from Ahmedabad. There are now twenty-eight Hindus, one Parsi, and one Arab Jew on the rolls, the greater number of these being from Ahmedabad. Twenty-five of the thirty are poor famine children who lost their sight owing to mal-nutrition in the famine time. Dr. Nilkantrai Dayabhai, L.M. & S., of Ahmedabad, who is blind, is the Principal of the Institution. The upkeep of the School comes to Rs. 600 monthly, which means twenty rupees per head. The education is imparted on the Braille system, which conveys the letters of the alphabet by combination and permutation of raised dots. This plan Dr. Nilkantrai has ingeniously adapted to Gujrati and Marathi, and books on the Braille system adapted to the Gujrati Hope Series have been brought out from England. The children are taught in this way the three R's and they work out sums on special arithmetical slates. They learn songs and even play on the harmonium. Among the boys it is interesting to note is a blind poet, aged fourteen, the son of a shoemaker, who composes extempore verses in Gujrati, which when written bear the test for metre and rhythm. There is a tailoring class, a bead curtain class which is most successful, having hung all the doors and windows of the institution with the handiwork of its members, while it fulfils numerous orders from outside. The work in this direction is extending to ornaments, chains, and borders, for dresses.

A cane-work class learns to cut and refine cane, to tie and weave the seats of chairs, to make baskets, bamboo chicks, tatties, &c. Here too orders for cane-work are received and add to the income of the establishment. The weaving class so far, is elementary the boys learning to make primitive articles such as towels, and dusters, but they will presently weave coir-matting and lamp wicks. It is the intention of the School authorities to introduce classes for type-writing, carpentry, carpet weaving, pottery, and kindred employments. The boys go through a course of drill every evening, and in taking their daily walk they navigate the roads with safety with the help of a long bamboo pole with metal rings fixed at alternate sides, each boy puts a finger in a ring and thus, under the leadership of a teacher who sees, they walk without fear of accident. Object-lessons are given more or less on the Kindergarten system and many of their sedentary amusements are taught on the Braille method. A Brahmin cook does the catering, the majority of the pupils being Hindus. To popularise the Institution—for pupils were slow to come in—many methods have been tried; public lectures were given in different parts of the city, for which large audiences were always found, and it is hoped that the superstition and ignorance reigning in regard to the education of the blind will be gradually dissipated. The Committee express the keenest appreciation of the zealous work of Dr. Nilkantrai and much gratitude for the services, voluntary and untiring, of many benefactors who work for the school directly or indirectly. Several Parsi ladies and a gentleman have regularly given music and singing lessons at the School from its opening at great personal inconvenience, and the rapid progress of the music class is due to their kind efforts. Valuable and useful presents have been made by munificent friends to the School, among the contributions we note many fine-framed photographs, which though they add to the attractions of the Institution in the eyes of visitors, and prove the good-will of the donors, hardly enhance the pleasure of the blind inmates. Six sewing-machines for the tailoring class make a very handsome contribution to the industrial progress of the School. The Committee and those interested in the success of this Memorial Institution are to be congratulated on their zeal and perseverance. We trust that those afflicted persons for whose benefit it has been started on such excellent lines will show an active appreciation of the benevolence which seeks to make their lot in life less dreary.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE. THE genesis of a "spontaneous" political revolt, especially in the convulsive half of the continent of America, is always an interesting subject for study. But as the end in the case of Panama justifies everything that led up to it President Roosevelt's declaration regarding the share of the United States in Panama's successful revolt against the Colombian Government may be accepted without much criticism. At the same time the President appears to protest a trifle over much. The Panama Canal is desirable in the interests of American and the world's commerce, but as the world has had the idea of an American Isthmian waterway for nearly four hundred years, no crime would have been involved if the United States had not hastened its construction. The action of the United States in this matter has given her something more than the right to build and own the Canal, for the Panama treaty makes the United States absolutely supreme in the Isthmus. A strip of land stretching across the neck and extending five miles north and south of the Canal is ceded by Panama, and the young Republic has undertaken to cede any other tracts of land that may be necessary for the building and maintenance of the canal. The independence of the new republic, which the United States Government guarantees to protect, is but nominal. It amounts to local autonomy and no more. The revolution may have been the spontaneous action of the people of Panama, but the United States have taken the fullest advantage of the opportunity which it presented. Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the Alaska award is the natural comment of the winning side. It is delightful and easy to recognise the fairness and good will of the opponent who concedes your case. The privilege of the victor is the gratification of eulogising the loser. Usually the latter finds this one of his most painful penalties. It is bad enough to have the victor's sympathy, but it is much more difficult to endure the slap on the back and the declaration that you are a very fine fellow—almost as fine a fellow as he the victor. This appears to be Mr. Roosevelt's attitude towards Great Britain over the Alaska award. Since he made his first pronouncement against the Trusts the President has not made a great deal of headway against them. A law has been passed to restrict their operation, but his recommendation that congress should set aside half a million dollars to facilitate the punishment of offences shows that the Trust law has not been very effective. The financial corporations would seem to be too powerful even for Mr. Roosevelt, and the only check to their operations is to be found in the weakness inherent in such huge growths that eventually brings about their collapse.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. THE crop reports continue good all over India. A few areas reported rain when the last reviews of the agricultural situation were despatched, but the amounts received were not of much significance except in parts of Madras and in Burma and Assam. The reports from Madras are practically identical with those previously received. Cultivators still complain of the serious damage caused in Godavari and Cuddapah and Kistna and Tanjore from floods and excessive rain. To make matter worse heavy rain has again fallen in Cuddapah. Except in these districts, however, the condition and prospects of the standing crops are all that could be desired, and seasonable operations are successfully proceeding. The winter rice harvest is still in progress in Bengal where light showers are reported from various parts of the province. The sowing of poppy and of the spring crops are now nearly at an end. In the United Provinces cultivators are very busy with threshing, winnowing, the irrigation of the crops, the pressing of sugarcane, picking of cotton, and sowing of poppy. All the crops remain in good condition, and the outlooks is very satisfactory. Similar operations are in progress in the Punjab, and the cultivators report that in Jullunder the outturn of cotton is above the average, though it is not so good in Shahpur. Damage is reported from various districts. Grasshoppers have been busy in Sialkot, various insects have caused trouble in Mooltan and rats are committing depredations in Lahore. Prospects are satisfactory in the North-West Frontier Province except in the Para circle. In the Central Provinces the crops as a rule are flourishing. Damage is reported as the result of insects in Wardha and Ellichpore, and fodder is stated to be insufficient in one tahsil of the Bilaspur district. In Central India also some damage by vermin has been reported. The crops are either average or good, and the cultivators are everywhere busy with seasonable operations. Good reports have been received from Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, Kashmir, and Nepaul, and conditions in Burma and Assam seem to be all that could be desired.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Mongolia with the outward mails of the 27th November left Aden at 6 p. m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN GOODRIDGE, R. N., Director of Indian Marine, it is understood, retires at the end of March, and the Admiralty will appoint a successor.

CHINA has paid the third instalment of the war indemnity to the United States, making seventy-five per cent. of the total due by her to America.

AS a result of the decision to establish a regular steamboat service between Odessa and the Persian Gulf, the Russian Government intend to station a man-of-war permanently in the Gulf.

THE British Consul at Bangkok states that 98 per cent. of the sugar coming into that port is from Singapore and Hongkong, and is for the most part Javan sugar. A small amount of the refined article comes from Austria through Hongkong.

AN intimation from the Director-General of the Post Office states that the present rates of parcel postage (through the agency of the British Post Office) to the United Kingdom will be found at the bottom of page 116 of the last (July 1903) edition of the Indian Postal Guide.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S birthday was celebrated in Bombay yesterday in a quiet and simple manner as usual. The bust in the University Library hall was decorated with garlands sent by many of Sir George's friends and admirers, viz: Sir Bhalchundra Krishna Kt., Seth Premchund Roychund, Seth Fakirchund Premchund, Seth Kikabhai Premchund, Mr. S. G. Kantak and several others. The bust was also decorated with a garland sent in gratitude by Mr. N. B. Wagle through a friend.

THE Amir of Afghanistan has lately established a species of consulate in Bokhara with branches in Samarcand, Tashkend, Khiva and Askabad, on the model of similar institutions in India—at Peshawar and Karachi, writes the "Handels Museum." One of the chief occupations of these depots will be to facilitate for Afghan merchants the exchange of Russian money against Afghan. Merchants from Cabul expect to sell hides and timber to Russia and to bring thence tea, sugar and the like. Russian merchants are already doing a brisk business with Herat and Afghan-Turkestan, north of the Hindu Koosh.

## "WHAT THEN IS MAN?"

### THE REPLY OF SCIENCE.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the real advance made by science, expressions of discontentment with it are familiar. These are the opening words of the volume, "The Nature of Man," just issued by Professor Elie Metchnikoff, it is doubtful if the reader will have changed this opinion when he reaches the closing sentence: "If it be true, as has been asserted so often, that man can live by faith alone, the faith must be in the power of science." There is, perhaps, no man better fitted to speak on the services science has rendered humanity than Elie Metchnikoff, professor at the Pasteur Institute. Yet, notwithstanding all his optimism, few books leave behind them a more gloomy picture than this, his latest treaties on "The Nature of Man." To some extent the book recalls Huxley's famous Romanes lecture. There is the same note of finality, the same dogmatic assertion of the word of science, and the same tinge of an unintentional melancholy But the thrill of the heroic (inconsistent though it was with the main theme) that stirred the readers of Evolution and Ethics is entirely absent from the present volume.

MAN, A FREAK OF NATURE.

The author begins by striking a blow at our pride. We had thought to stand in the main line of evolutionary progress, but we now learn that we are not even the head of the family of anthropoid apes, but are to them only as a sort of remote country cousin. We used to ask, so M. Metchnikoff tells us: Is not man a being unlike other beings, made in the image of God . . . ? No, science answers, man is a kind of miscarriage of an ape." The happy optimism of Herbert Spencer, who would have us believe that we are daily developing a closer correspondence with our evironment, finds here but scant approval. Man is a freak, and shares the misfortunes of a freak; he is a veritable curiosity shop of useless and injurious organs. For example, the hair on his body, the cæcal appendage, and the large intestine have no useful functions, and are all nurseries of disease. To his healthier, though more thick-headed kinsfolk, they are of service: but to man they are the cause of a large fraction of his woes. Disease has done nothing to remove them, and they show no sign of disappearance.

But these physical disharmonies, as the author calls them, are of slight importance when compared with the disharmonies in the social instincts and the instincts of selfpreservation—disharmonies which man has contrived to develop since he forsook the owly habis of his ancestors. It would appear that with the progress of civilization these disharmonies tend to become more distinctly accentuated. A whole chapter is devoted to the greatest contradiction in the constitution of man, the instinctive fear of death. Hardly felt by the young, it grows stronger with increasing age. There is a craving for life which becomes more urgent as the years pass. The author elaborates this point at great length, and comes to the conclusion that the result in every case is the same. Man may accept death as the least of two unpleasant alternatives, but offer him the choice between death and a life free from pain, and he will never be found to choose the former.

Having thus exposed the disharmonies of man's nature, he next turns his attention to the various remedies that have been suggested. The first of these is religion, in his opinion the off-spring of this fear of death. "The conception of a future life in the form of immortality or some kindred shape, associated with the conception of many gods or of one god, has been developed to satisfy the craving for life, and to combat the fear of death." But "the beautiful mirage offered by religion," is doomed to vanish on closer examination. "Since the awakening of the scientific spirit in Europe, it has been recognised that the promise of a future life has no basis of fact to support it." Science is apparently convinced that it has but to focus its microscope in order to find a "future" life, if indeed this exist, moving in spasmodic jerks across the field like a diatom, or extending sinuous processes like an undifferentiated amœbo.

THE GOSPEL OF SCIENCE.

Poor humanity, with its burden of disharmonie is indeed in desperate straits. Religion is an exploded ghost, philosophy, a plaintive voice preaching resignation as the counsel of despair. To whom shall it look for delivery? To the strong arm of science, replies the author, He points to the vast steps which have been taken to alleviate pain and stamp out epedemics, since the discovery of micro-organisms and the part they play in health and sickness. He holds out happy hopes that the day will come when the hideous diseases which have hitherto baffled the physician will be conquered, and new serums found which will not only cure cases of sickness, but also free man from his heritage, the birthright of suffering.

But, however successful science may be in freeing man from disease—and at present the grounds for this belief are very unsubstantial—there still remains the hideous phenomenon of old age, the terror of death and the insatiate craving for life. But even here science can suggest a remedy, "When a man complains to his physician of uncontrollable hunger and thirst . . . the doctor carefully examines the patient and does what he can for the distressing symptoms, which, indeed, in this case, are generally due to diabetes. Those who hunger and thirst after eternal life ought to be similarly treated by men of science. It is the duty of science to banish the fear of death. The author, with this object in view, explains the cause of old age. This would seem to be due to the white corpuscles or phagocytes, minute organism which devour hostile microbes and prevent disease, but which when the supply of these enemies falls short, turn and prey on the nobler organs of their master, invading the kidneys and the brain. Further, with man death is hardly ever natural, but results from causes which can be controlled. For the most part death is due to an invasion of hostile microbes that swarm in countless myriad in the useless organ of the large intestine. The aim of science is therefore twofold—to provide food for the phagocytes and "to transform the wild population of the intestine into a cultured population." Both tasks are in the opinion of the author within the power of science indeed steps have already been taken in this direction.

LONGEVITY.

When this task has been achieved the life of man will normally be prolonged beyond a hundred years, while the phenomenon of old age, with its accompaniments of imbecility and helplessness, will disappear. Death will then become "natural," the instinct of life will be transformed and give place to the instinct of death. In his earlier days man seems to have been in this blissful condition. The patriarchs of the Old Testament, the author believes, possessed this instinct of death. The expression, so often occurring there, "an old man and full of years," implies this belief. When a man is full of years he no longer desires life, just as one might say that after a good meal a man is full of food and no longer craves for nourishment. We shall die peacefully when we have satiated ourselves with life.

Greater freedom from disease, prolonged life, and finally a desire for death—this is the best that science can either offer or promise mankind. For a moment the prospect appears glorious and the outlook full of hope. But soon the glamour fades and we see the future in all its bare nakedness. Science may indeed lessen some of the pangs of life's journey, but in so doing it has increased indefinitely the prolonged weariness of the way. It has removed the horror of old age, and has rendered existence tolerable by making death an acceptable comrade. But to gain even this boon man must surrender his dearest desire to meet long-lost friends, must give up his precious hope of a wider range of life and renounce his faith in a Divine spirit permeating the universe. He must, in place of these, accept the belief that, amid the clash of warring worlds and the chaos of dying stars, only death is inevitable, and only partings eternal.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

### Agreement with China.

### RUSSIA'S SHARE OF CONTROL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Reuter wires from Peking that prominent officials assert that China is concluding an agreement with Russia for the Government of Manchuria.

It is expected the agreement will include the concession of most of the supplementary conditions previously demanded by Russia for the evacuation of Manchuria and will nominally confirm the Chinese sovereignty while giving Russia an advisory share in the Government.

China adopted this plan after the alternatives of war with Russia and an appeal to friendly nations had been dismissed.

## RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

### Opening of the Legislature.

### A QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Transvaal Legislature was opened yesterday.

The speech at the opening announces that the council will be asked at an early date to discuss the advisability of supplementing the supply of labour,

## BRITAIN AND ALIENS.

### Speech by Mr. Akers Douglas.

### ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Akers Douglas, speaking at Shoreditch, last night, said it would be irregular to anticipate any announcement on the King's speech, and all he would do was to give his assurance that the question of undesirable aliens is receiving the very careful consideration of the Government with every desire to find a speedy remedy.

## THE BOOM IN COTTON.

### Lancashire and Official Estimates.

There is a strong disposition in Lancashire to regard the agricultural Bureau's estimate as considerably below the actual cotton crop.

## THE JAPANESE DIET.

### Ceremonial Opening Postponed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the ceremonial opening of the Japanese Diet by the Mikado has been postponed till the 10th instant.

## THE SOMALI WAR.

### Mullah's Forces Active.

### OCCUPATION OF MUDUG.

### A FIGHT AT DURBO.

News has reached Berbera that a strong patrol of the Mullah's forces has occupied Mudug.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

His Majesty's cruiser Mohawk went to Durbo to enquire into the death of the Italian Naval Officer who was fired upon and killed there.

Commander Ernest J. A. Gaunt, C. M. G., and sixty of the Mohawk's crew landed there, and after a palaver with the Sultan which ended in nothing both sides opened fire on each other.

Commander Gaunt was wounded and one Marine killed. The British then re-embarked and returned to Aden.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

### Imports and Exports Increase.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Board of Trade Returns for November show that the Imports have increased by £3,605,335 and that the Exports have decreased £1,610,445.

## DEATH OF HERBERT SPENCER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Herbert Spencer, the author.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mongolia, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## UNITED STATES' CONGRESS.

### The President's Message.

### PANAMA, TRUSTS AND ALASKA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress justifies the United States' attitude in the Panama revolt, which was spontaneous. The United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting to a crime if it had acted otherwise than it did.

He re-emphasises the necessity for the restriction o Trusts and checking the tyranny of labour. He urges the immediate appropriation of half a million to facilitate the punishment of offences against the Trust law.

The surplus of the fiscal year will be small if any.

He applauds the Alaska decision which he regards as a proof of fairness and goodwill wherewith two friendly nations approach each other to determine issues involving National Sovereignty.

## SIR ANDREW FRASER IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

An accident happened to Sir Andrew Fraser at Mymensingh yesterday.

His Honour, the Collector, and the Maharaja were driving in a barouche and four to the Collector's house, when the horses took a wrong turning and in the endeavour to bring them back they got out of control.

The carriage went partially down a bund, one of the leaders got loose, and finally the two wheelers turned sharp round against the carriage which was overturned in the bund.

His Honour and the Collector jumped out as the carriage went over and landed on their feet while the Maharaja of Mymensing was extricated without injury.

All had a fortunate escape as the carriage was completely smashed.

## THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

### A DIFFICULT COUNTRY.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

The theatre of operations in the Punjab Manœuvres is a forbidding country broken by hills or intersected by deep, sheer nullahs almost impossible for the movement of troops. The two armies are at opposite ends of the district 80 miles between the two points. The conditions are strictly those of war service, even to procuring water locally, and this is very scarce. It is, therefore, expected that the armies will avoid the more waterless parts and meet out of the present straight line. Valuable object lessons in moving the armies over specially difficult ground must be obtained whatever the tactical or strategical lessons may be. Although the State war was not supposed to exist till midnight on the 6th General Collins was allowed to move on Sunday morning, one Brigade of Cavalry to Chauntea, 28 miles west of Gujarkhan to the left bank of Sohan, but the river was not to be crossed till the hour fixed for hostilities. The head-quarters also moved to Vindsot. The Infantry Brigade at Sookoo and the two Infantry brigades at Gujarkhan left on Monday for Chauntea and Vindot, respectively, marching 20 miles a day to support the leading Cavalry Brigade. The two brigade divisions of Field Artillery which left the camp at Mandra on Monday reported at Sohan yesterday certain first touch with the enemy obtained, on Monday night, as sound heavy guns were distinctly heard at Rawalpindi on Tuesday morning.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Captain Fraser, R. G. A., has been appointed to the Legation Guard, Peking.

Captain Maynell, Suffolk Regiment, has been selected for appointment as an A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

Lieutenant C. T. Daukes, 2nd battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Political Department, Government of India.

The following officers of the R. A. M. C. come out to India on posting to the Commands noted :—Bengal — Lieutenant-Colonel Haslett ; Majors Philson, Hayman, Sexton, and Durant ; Lieutenant Reed and Steele. Punjab—Captain Tyack, and Lieutenants Smith, Black, and Davidson. Bombay—Major Donnet and Captain Carr. Madras—Major Lavie, and Lieutenants Herding, Bagshawe, and Ainsworth. Lieutenant Bedwel and Morris, R.F.A., come out to India shortly.

Dogs with collecting-boxes attached to their collars are comparatively common. It may not, however, be generally known what large sums they earn for the charities they represent. It is stated in the last part of the "Animal World" (Hutchinson) that one which used to beg for a hospital in Ireland collected in five years nearly £3,000. He had a special banking account, which was submitted periodically to a chartered accountant. Some of the canine collectors on the English side of the Channel have also been very successful.

LONDON will shortly possess another statue of James II., which will be placed somewhere in the new Mall thoroughfare, probably not far from the equestrian statue of Charles I. The effigy will be of bronze, and a wooden model has been placed for inspection in the ancient chapel of St. Matthew, in Spring Gardens, called a chapel of ease to St. Martin's parish ; but services have not taken place there for the last twenty years, and it is now occupied by the Office of Works as a carpenter's shop. The Stuart King is represented wearing a Roman toga, crowned with a chaplet of laurels, and bearing the sceptre in his right hand. The pediment and pedestal is 5 ft. 9 in. high, and the statue 6 ft. 4 in. The chapel will be demolished in a short time in connection with the Mall scheme.

## NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

### THE ITALIAN ROYAL VISIT.

### KING OF ITALY'S DEPARTURE.

London, Nov. 22.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra bade an affectionate farewell to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Queen Helena at Windsor Castle prior to their departure for Portsmouth en route to Italy. The Prince of Wales travelled with the departing visitors as far as Portsmouth, where the Royal couple embarked on the "Victoria and Albert." The King's yacht was escorted by eight torpedo-boat destroyers as far as Cherbourg on the coast of France.

### MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE'S AFFAIRS.

### VICTIM OF A FRAUD.

A man named Arthur Edward Saunders Sebright has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for fraudulently inducing the Marquess of Downshire to accept two valueless bills of exchange for £5,570 each.

### TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

### APPALLING SCENES.

### A DEATH RUSH FOR GODL.

A number of Italians working on the Pennsylvania railway, in the United States were sleeping in a shanty at Altooma when an overheated stove fired the woodwork.

The excited men immediately made a wild rush for the only door in the shanty, and as this became blocked, a fierce struggle took place around it. Many of the workmen died while endeavouring to rescue their hoardings of wages.

When the fire was subdued, thirty-five dead bodies were found, and several of these were covered with melted gold and silver, which they had tried to save when they were burnt or trampled to death.

### THE LAUNCH OF THE BALTIC.

### LARGEST LINER AFLOAT.

The Harland and Wolff Shipbuilding Company of Belfast, Ireland, has just launched the White Star Company's liner "Baltic." The new vessel is the largest liner afloat. She is 726 feet long has a gross tonnage of 23,000 tons, and will steam seventeen knots an hour.

### EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

### RELIGIOUS ORDERS EXCLUDED.

Despite M. Rousseau's opposition, the French Senate, by 147 votes to 136, has adopted the Government's amendment in the Education Bill, which excludes all religious orders from the participation in the imparting of education.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

### THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Green, the Secretary of the Rural Labourers' League, has written a letter to the "Times" in which he states that the number of farmers and agricultural labourers in England and Wales have decreased from 1,670,000 in 1851 to 981,633 in 1901. The acreage under cultivation for wheat in 1866 was 3,350,390 acres and in 1903 it was only 1,581,587. He states that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals according to these figures, cannot mean less rural employment.

Mr. Green also states that he addressed recently twenty village meetings in Liberal constitutencies in the eastern part of England, and with three exceptions, motions in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were carried with acclamation.

## THE PROPOSED NEW CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say that I heartily approve the schome for the establishment of a new social and athletic club for Bombay. I am myself a member of the Byculla, Bombay, Yacht, Western-India, Delhi, Karachi, Orient, Gymkhana, Volunteer Artillery, New Travellers, Grosvenor, Y. M. C. A., Liederkranz, and Blaney, besides being a visiting member of the Ripon and Elphinstone. But there is need of a Pride's Purge in each one of these. One meets people there who are not of one's own caste. What is wanted is not a club for the middle classes who constitute the membership of the clubs I claim to belong to, but one in which men of my own social level solely are admitted. We want a club of men of birth and breeding, and I would have the first rule—not one which admits Europeans (of all shades) only, but men who have or have had a grandfather, men with coats of arms, coats of arms with at least seven quaterings. I only know of one man, at the present moment, who like myself can trace descent in unbroken line to the time of William the Conqueror ; but there may—I say there may—be another. Two or three of us could not afford to keep up a club of our own, off our own bat so to speak, so I suggest that in order to preserve us our old nobility Government should give us a plot, a building, and a grant-in aid. In return we might let in Governors and Members of Council of three years' standing, but mere High Court Judges, Commissioners and leaders of the Bar, merchant princes, and bankers, especially bankers, must be rigorously excluded. There is not a single club where bumble-puppy is played, and only one has ever attempted croquet. The lack of such a club is simply painful. It is vain to start a new club for any other section of the community. If, as I suppose, the proposers of the scheme desire to have a club for people who cannot get into any of the existing institutions, they may save themselves trouble, for there is not a man in Bombay who does not consider himself eligible for the clubs we know. If you want a Tradesmens' Club, you will not get it. The principals will never associate with the assistants. Your hairdresser will tell you how he set himself to learn a profession, as he could never have descended to become a shopkeeper. The young men in the Chemistry Department will not condescend to know those of the "Hosiery" ; the youth who sells books is head and shoulders above the one who offers you boots and shoes, and the assistant of the fashionable drapery emporium will turn up his nose at the one in the "bon marché." It will never do, for there are more distinctions of caste among them than in any branch, or all branches of the service. It is rough on them all, but the Trades Association may do wonders and whe knows but that they will one day buy a plot of land, build a hall and a club-room, and lay out a tennis court. If we only had decent politics out here and had Conservative and Liberal clubs all kinds of people would be satisfied; but that will never come until we are allowed to elect our own Governors. Meantime I would ask permission to state that I have a most commodious set of rooms, centrally situated, to be let (not "to let") in which a temporary club might be located on a three or five years' lease, and terms, &c., can be discussed with Mr. Flower, House-Agent. If any number of young men join together and make themselves jointly and severally responsible for the rent I do not doubt we can come to an arrangement which will be mutually agreeable.—Yours, &c.

PROPERTY-OWNER.

Esplanade, December 8,

THE capital necessary to construct the railway from Pekin to Kalgan has been fully subscribed, without foreign participation, by Chinese capitalists.

## BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

### LORD LAMINGTON'S ARRIVAL.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday states :—

The Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor to be the Governor of this Presidency, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Saturday, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. Mongolia, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to his position.

At 7-45 A. M. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the s. s. Mongolia under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will be requested to make arrangements for the reception in the harbour of Lord Lamington.

Lord Lamington will leave the s. s. Mongolia at 8 a. m. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult the wishes of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in India and to make such arrangements as may be acceptable to his Excellency in carrying out the details of his Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

On his Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar towards the Secretariat and thence towards the Flora Fountain will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colours will be at the Secretariat and at Government House, Malabar Point.

His Lordship will be received at the Bandar by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commandig the Bombay District, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar

Accommodation will be reserved at the Bandar for any Native Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to his Lordship on his arrival, a space marked C will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation to which the Governor-elect will be conducted and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation,

All other officers of his Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay who are desirous of attending, will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 6 who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space E is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

His Lordship will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to the Secretariat, where the Warrant of Appointment will be read, on conclusion of which a salute will be fired. His Excellency will then drive to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse, via the Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Gibbs Road and the Ridge. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress will be worn by all Officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rajabh presiding. There were present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks Mr. E. Gray the Hon. Mr. Hughes Mr. T. W. Cuffe Dr. A.G. Virgas Mr. Sassoon J. David Mr. D. E. Wacha Mr. G. A. Anderson Mr. W. L. Harvey Mr. C. H. Armstrong Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula and Mr. W. N. Shilstone the Secretary.

FORFEITURE OF DEPOSIT.

The Trustees considered the circular on solicitors letter, advising on the question of refunding to Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy his further deposit of Rs. 2,500 in respect of plots Nos. 9, 10, Wellington Lines. It was resolved that Mr. Dadabhoy should be relieved from the lease of the plots on his forfeiting a sum of Rs. 1,000.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Board considered the circular on memorandum by the Chairman on the Engineer's letter submitting estimates for the extra cost of certain additions and alterations, which he proposed to make in respect of the items of the sanctioned estimates for the twelve ranges of chawls at Agripada. Some of the details of the estimates were referred to the Health Officer and the Plans Committee for report.

Consideration was given to the leasing plots on the Agripada Estate. General leases of plots were accepted, after which the Board adjourned.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUDADOURS.

THERE was a very successful performance by the Company at the Novelty Theatre last night. There was a good house, and the various items were greatly appreciated, applause and laughter being continuous. The performance closed with a highly diverting farce which created great merriment.

FIFTY-SIX machines have arrived at Chemulpo in Corea. These are intended for the working of a coal-mine situated in the province of Tchion-yan, which the Corean Government had conceded to a French engineer. But Russians have received the machines and will direct the exploitation of the coal-mines.

THE opinion prevailing in German naval circles is that the six large and seven smaller cruisers recently ordered will not suffice to protect German interests abroad. A certain number of ships of the line to be exclusively in charge of European waters, and extra cruisers designed specially for foreign seas are considered necessary extensions of the German fleet.

## EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

### LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Babaji Vinayak, a clerk in the Confidential Department of the Government Central Press, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain papers in connection with the Public Service Examination held at Dharwar in September last. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Hanmant Narayan Mutalik Desai, a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, said he had known the accused for a long time. In consequence of the Public Service Examination in the Southern Division in September last he came to Bombay to get some information relating to the question papers from the accused. In Bombay he saw the accused who promised to get him some papers in connection with that examination. He then left Bombay and paid a second visit to the accused about the 9th September last. The accused gave him certain papers with which he returned to Poona and gave them to one Bhandiwad. Subsequently he was interviewed by Mr. Vincent, of the Bombay District Police, and made a statement to him in connection with the affair.

Madhav Vyanktesh Bhandiwad said he was an inhabitant of Dharwar. He had a brother, who was a candidate for the Public Service Examination held in Dharwar about the 15th September last. He saw the last witness in connection with that Examination and the latter got him question papers in English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, Book-keeping and Canarese. He showed those papers to two of his friends also. Subsequently Mr. Vincent saw him and he made a statement to him.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, Bombay District Police, said with reference to the examination frauds in Dharwar he was directed to investigate the matter. He had interviewed the last two witnesses who had made statements to him to the effect that the papers were obtained from an employe in the Government Central Press. Witness accompanied them to Bombay and they brought the accused to him on Friday about 8 a.m. The accused admitted his guilt to him, upon which he placed him before Mr. Karandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who took down his statement and gave it to the witness.

The accused stated that he had given the papers to Desai out of friendship only. He was not benefited by it even to the extent of a pie.

Mr. D'Souza on behalf of the accused said his client was for fourteen years in Government service and would be considerably punished by losing it. He appealed to the Court to temper justice with mercy in dealing with the accused, who had frankly admitted his guilt and given no trouble either to the police or to the Court. He asked the Court to give him an option of a fine.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said,—In this case the accused while employed as a clerk in the Confidential Department of the Government Central Press took advantage of his position to hand over to a friend of his certain forthcoming examination papers to be handed over in turn to some of the candidates for the examination. This is a very serious breach of trust reposed in the accused. The only redeeming point about it is that the offence was not committed apparently for his personal advantage. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the dangers which such forms of breach of official duty might bring about. The danger here is sufficiently apparent of placing others unfit for employment in the public service in a position to obtain, and to obtain by actual fraud, such employment. Taking into consideration that the accused committed this offence simply out of friendship, if it can be so called, and that he has frankly admitted his offence I feel it impossible to yield to Mr. D'Souza's appeal to inflict only a fine on him. I sentence the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE COTTON FRAUDS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Luxmidas Naronji a cotton merchant, trading in the name of Sunderji Kishanji was charged with cheating Vasanji Jivandas of the firm of Khimji Visram in respect of 96 bales of cotton. Mr. Kanga of Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate held that the charge had been brought home to the accused. With regard to the sentence to be passed upon him, his Worship said he had had very great anxiety in making up his mind what it was his duty to do. He thought it was probable that the accused finding himself in embarrassed circumstances made a desperate attempt to retrieve his credit with the Bank of Bombay by heavy deposits of cotton, trusting that with renewed credit his creditors might be less pressing than they eventually turned out to be. But in doing that he was absolutely regardless of the interests of any one whom he might desire to make use of and of the means he adopted. His worship had no information as to the extent to which the complainant's firm was likely to suffer by the accused's misappropriations, but he could not in a case of that description attempt to deal out punishment and compensation with the same decree. He must, therefore, have regard solely to the penalty which he had to inflict. He did not think that a fine would be adequate as urged by Mr. Kapadia and therefore sentenced the accused to be rigorously imprisoned in the Common Jail for six months and one day,

## OBSTRUCTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, disposed of a suit in which Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna claimed to recover from Framroze Jamshed Aga Re. 750, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Cawasji B. Setna represented the defendant. The plaintiff stated that he owned a house in Parel Road, adjoining an old house which had been pulled down by the defendant and on the site of which the latter had built a house four storeys high, thereby obstructing the access of light and air which had been enjoyed by the plaintiff's house through the windows on the northern side. Upon this the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant and also threatened to apply for a mandatory injunction to pull down a portion of the defendant's house. Ultimately the defendant in settlement of the claim passed to the plaintiff the promissory note now sued upon.

The defendant contended that there was no consideration for the note and that if there was any consideration, it had failed, because the plaintiff's house had been subsequently acquired by the City Improvement Trust. The defendant further urged that the note was obtained by falsely representing that the plaintiff's house was entitled to an easement of light and air when in fact it had none.

His Honour in disposing of the case observed that it was clear from the evidence of Mr. Gokhle, defendant's engineer that the plaintiff's house was an old one and had enjoyed access of light and air through its northern windows and that after that access had been obstructed by the defendant's act of raising his house, the plaintiff's house must have fallen in value. In any case the plaintiff had set up a claim for compensation and threatened to adopt proceedings in the High Court, and if the defendant by way of compromise of such claim and with a view to induce the plaintiff not to adopt legal proceedings against him passed him the note sued upon it was not for any body else to judge whether the consideration was adequate or otherwise. The subsequent acquisition of the plaintiff's property by the Improvement Trust could not affect the question of the infringement of his right which had already taken place. As regarded misrepresentation there was no evidence. The learned Judge therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 783 and costs and professional cost of the plaintiff's pleader.

A PARIS correspondent states that the Princess Mathilde, the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, is again very ill. Given her great age (eighty-three), a fatal termination is feared by her relatives and friends. The Princess is one of the last of the "grandes dames" whose salons have been frequented by the literary and artistic world of Paris. Her beauty and "esprit" made her one of the foremost figures in French society during the last century.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post," quoting the "Fremdenblatt," says the type of the new Austro-Hungarian field gun has been settled. The calibre is 7·5 centimetres, and the material hammered bronze. The gun is provided with a pneumatic brake and dismountable shields. Three thousand guns are needed to equip the army. As they will be entirely manufactured in Austria-Hungary three or four years will pass before the whole artillery is equipped with the new weapon.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### FLUCTUATING FOOTBALL RECORDS.

### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

### THE CRICKET TOUR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

THE brighter weather experienced during the week is bound to have had a good effect on the ground, and football and other sports will be played to-morrow under more normal conditions than has been the case during the best part of the season. Cup ties will not be in evidence, with the result that League football will not be interfered with. There appears to be so little between the two Sheffield clubs that it is a toss-up as to which will eventually win the First Division Championship of the League. First one and then the other has headed the table. The United during the first two months of the season played right at the top of their form, winning their first eight matches, the majority in such decisive fashion that they appeared to be far and above any of their rivals. Their neighbours, up to this period, had won six games out of nine, two being drawn, and one lost. Then, however, the United fell off, losing their next two engagements, the first to Aston Villa by two goals to one, and the next to Middlesbrough by no fewer than four goals to one. The games played by the Wednesday on the corresponding dates resulted in a victory and a drawn game, and this so improved their position that they were able to jump to the head of affairs. This was naturally a great blow to the United's supporters, for although both teams are recruited from the same town a great deal of rivalry exists between them. Last week, however, Sheffield United just managed to get the best of Liverpool, and, with the Wednesday going down before Stoke, the United resumed the leadership. Only a point separates them, but as the United have a game in hand on the others, their position is a fairly comfortable one. Of the two, Sheffield United have the most difficult task on hand to-morrow. They visit Bury, whereas the Wednesday are at home to Derby County. The latter are such a poor side this season—at the present moment they are at the bottom of the table—that it cannot be supposed for a minute that they will defeat, or even draw with, Sheffield Wednesday. Bury, in spite of the fact that they have won only the same number of games as Derby County—namely, two—have lost only four, whereas the Derbyites have met defeat on eight occasions. Last week Derby County came a terrible cropper before Notts Forest, losing by no fewer than 6 goals to 2. Their last victory was gained at the expense of the Wolverhampton Wanderers on September 7. When they visited Sheffield United three weeks later the Derbyites gave a very fair exhibition, and were only defeated by 3 goals to 2. Since then, however, their form has been so terribly bad that they can hardly be expected to make as good a show against the Wednesday to-morrow. To date, they have had more goals scored against them, with the single exception of Liverpool, than any other team in the League. Their weak defence is without doubt the explanation of their low position. Nor are last year's winners of the English Cup likely to defeat Sheffield United, unless the unexpected happens.

The struggle for supremacy between the two leading clubs is quite as interesting in the Second Division as it is among the seniors. Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal are practically out by themselves, and unless there is a big falling off in the form of either of them, one or the other is pretty sure to win the championship. It is early, however, to speak with any confidence. Preston North End are at the head of affairs just now, one point in front of Woolwich. The leaders have a pretty big task on hand to-morrow, their opponents being Manchester United. Moreover, the game is to be decided at Manchesetr. The North Enders' record is such a fine one—nine out of ten games won and none lost—that it is difficult to believe that they will suffer defeat to-morrow for the first time this season. The Manchester club, however, are capable of good things, and may be depended upon to do their best to lower the colours of champions. Chesterfield are the Arsenal's opponents. Chesterfield have won three and lost four games out of nine, so that their record cannot compare with that of the Arsenal, who have won nine games and lost only one out of ten. In addition Woolwich have the advantage of ground, so that victory should be theirs. With regard to the Southern League competition, the contest for premier position is by no means confined to two or three clubs. On the contrary the leading eight teams may all be said to have a good chance of eventually securing championship honours. As matters stand at present, Reading are at the head of affairs with sixteen points to their credit, with Plymouth Argyle, Millwall and Southampton tieing for second position with fourteen points. Then come Luton, who, by the way, have still to lose their first match, and Portsmouth, with one point less, followed by the Bristol Rovers and Brentford with a dozen points each. But the leaders and Southampton have both played more games than any of the others, while Luton and Portsmouth have both played less than any of their rivals, so that it is impossible to say which is really entitled to occupy the premier position. All the clubs are engaged to-morrow, and the four games to be decided in the metropolitan district should not prove the least interesting. The two best are probably those between Fulham and the Bristol Rovers, at Fulham, and the game at Kensal Rise, where the Queen's Park Rangers meet Reading. On form, the Bristol Rovers and Reading should both prove successful. Millwall receive a visit from the Wellingborough combination, and this may result in the Dockers placing another win to their credit. The remaining game to be decided in London is that at Tottenham, where the Spurs meet West Ham United. Both these clubs have been doing so badly of late that it is somewhat difficult to decide which is really the worst. Tottenham have won two games out of ten, and the others two out of nine. With the advantage of ground in their favour, the 'Spurs may win.

The hope entertained on the strength of their performances up to Saturday that the Universities would face one another at Queen's Club as unbeaten sides was rudely dispelled on Wednesday Edinburgh Academicals quite outplaying Oxford and winning by 3 goals to 0. This margin, big as it was, fails to represent the superiority of the old boys of the famous Scottish school to play. Oxford were only once dangerous. Indeed they rarely reached the half-way line, and only thrice got beyond it. This heavy reverse is decidedly disquieting. The only other side to cause the Oxonians any real anxiety were the London Scottish whom the Dark Blues were lucky to beat by 1 goal 2 tries to 3 tries. Four English sides and one of the leading Irish teams were thereafter badly beaten, and Oxford on the form shown were rightly considered to be far in advance of any side in the South or Midlands with the possible exception of Devonport Albion. Yet on Wednesday they were routed by a side that are reckoned inferior to at least three of the leading Scottish fifteens, Edinburgh University, Glasgow Academicals and the Watsonians. Apart from the excellent "team combination" of the Scotsmen—forwards and backs working together in a way rarely seen out of Wales—Oxford proved weakest in the department in which they have hitherto been strongest. Stoop and Munro were completely outplayed by Gillespie and Neil, the pair who played for Scotland in 1901, and did so well during the recent tour in South Africa. Gillespie, who was back in his 1901 form, has rarely played better, his thorough knowledge of the game and his great experience being in evidence in all he did. Neill was but little behind his partner, and if Scotland has a better pair of halves she is indeed fortunate. Stoop did some clever things, and execut d some pretty dribbles, but for once in a way, the Oxford pair were outclassed and outplayed. They got plenty of the ball, but the quick breaking up, hard tackling and fast following up of the Scottish forwards seemed to put both off their game. Present appearances all point to Kent heading the south eastern group and to Devon occupying the same position in the south western group. On the form shown at Richmond last week Kent have nothing to fear from either Middlesex or Surrey as

that if they win as they should on form their match with East Midlands on Thursday the rest of their course should be smooth sailing Devons most formidable rivals is Somerset The issue of the contest in the Northern group never was so open. Cheshire have beaten Northumberland who have in turn beaten Yorkshire the conquerors of Durham. As Lancashire have beaten Cheshire it only remains for Yorkshire to defeat Lancashire next Saturday to complete the puzzle in contradictory form The truth is that the northern counties are all fairly equal and all equally strong. It may, however, be pointed out that Northumberland's victory over Yorkshire was not so much a team triumph as the result of two brilliant individual efforts by Pumphry, the old Cantab and Simpson, the international wing three-quarter. Streatham have lost the services of F. C. Long who has played three-quarters for Surrey. Broken ribs are the cause of his retiring during what would have been his last season. G. H. Smethurst is also leaving Streatham to take up an appointment in Russia. Both players were two of the oldest members of the club, this being their thirteenth season of active service.

The athletic authorities of Oxford and Cambridge have at last moved in the matter of men being brought up to assist in the inter-University contests after they have once definitely gone down. They are to be congratulated; at the same time, no one can accuse of any indecent haste. The practice has been prevalent for years and is on all grounds indefensible When once a man has gone down he has no more right to play for either Oxford or Cambridge than he would have, as an old boy, to appear again in the ranks of his school team. It is argued that the usual period for residence at Cambridge is only three years while at Oxford it is four, and that the former is therefore considerably handicapped. It would, however, be more becoming to the Light Blues to make it their boast that, though labouring under a disadvantage they can still hold their own. And the difficulty would be no great one. A large percentage of men stay on after their degree is gained. The spectacle of a man playing his best for his side all through the season only to be passed over at the eleventh hour for a resurrected old hand is displeasing to the average undergraduate. It offends his feelings as a sportsman, and a census of opinion on the subject would give no uncertain decision. In spite of some flutter, however, in University circles the evil is not yet passed. In the first place, the motion before the committee has not yet been announced to have been carried. In the second place, the motion does not strike deeply enough. It is proposed to allow a man to play in inter-University contests providing he has decided during six weeks of the term in which the particular contest takes place. This is not sufficient; there should be one hard-and-fast rule on the subject—namely, that when once a man has gone down he is done with so far as the athletics of his University go. A University career fills a definite portion of a life; it is absurd that it should be brought into being again after it has once been passed simply for the sake of athletics. Such procedure borders on the pirating tactics of certain notorious clubs, and we look to the Universities to maintain the highest ideas of sport. It is interesting to read that there is only one dissentient to the proposed new rule, one of the boat clubs. The power which these clubs enjoy has no raison d'etre and rests solely on tradition. The chief control of sport at the Universities ought to be in the hands of the cricket and football authorities. The Boat-race creates a vast amount of popular interest, but rowing is not a national pastime in the sense in which cricket and football are. It will probably be urged that the rowing men at Oxford and Cambridge exceeds in number the devotees of any other sport; but with the exception of the wet-bobs of some few schools, no freshman takes to rowing unless he has failed to win a reputation at cricket, football, or running.

Three days have, for once in a way proved sufficient for a definite issue in a first-class match in Australia. The English team have won their match against Victoria in most decisive fashion, their first victory, and the hundredth eleven a-side game played between Australian and English sides in Australia. The victory it may be noted, has one unique aspect; it has been won without the English innings being completed—a circumstance without parallel. Another curious feature of the tour to date is that the English team have not yet completed an innings. They score 926 runs for the loss of sixteen wickets and have taken thirty-seven wickets, for 887 runs. In the match against New South Wales which begins at Sydney on Friday they will be more highly tried than in the two first games. Both on paper and on last season's form New South Wales are a better side than other Victoria or South Australia. The Sydney ground is, however, one on which English sides usually do well though it must be admitted that Maclaren's inability to fail at Sydney had a great deal to do with the success of the last two teams in the tests at Sydney. General disappointment will be felt that Hirst just failed to get his century. He has never yet reached three figures against Australian bowling, either at home or away, though on the occasion of his last visit he made 139 at Newcastle in the fourth match of the tour against an Eighteen of the Northern District that contained none of the great Australian bowlers. Hirst has been more successful as a batsman against Australian bowling in Australia than against the same bowlinff at home. His historic innings of 58 not out in the last Test match at the Oval is, indeed, the only score of 50 or over he has made against Australian teams in this country, whereas in Australia he has played four inning of over 50, his scores being 75 not out, 62, 85, and 92. Bosanquets is also gratifying, for he, too, belongs to the caring class of batsmen who must get runs if they stay. Bosanquet had a little luck, but that is incidental to his methods. He added 42 to his score of Saturday, so far, from this point of view, played two good innings and not merely one. Bosanquet has played but seldom against Australian elevens in this country. Fosters best score against Australian bowling is 80, so that he too has just failed to equal the performance of Hirst and Bosanquet. A feature of the game that warrants confidence in the English team is the adaptability shown by our batsmen. All seem to have played the slow and steady game that this is the secret of success in Australia, without any sacrifice of their punishing abilities when the proper ball came down.

## THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, December 8.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen everywhere except in Baluchistan and on the North-West frontier where it has been steady. The fall has been brisk to rapid in further Kashmir and slight to brisk in North-East India and Burma. Snow has commenced falling in Kashmir. A few very light showers of rain have fallen in the South Peninsula. The weather continues slightly disturbed in the Kashmir Himalayas and skies are cloudy over the whole of North-West India and Baluchistan precipitation may occur in Kashmir during the next 24 hours, but elsewhere the weather will probably be fine.

Observations taken at 8 A.M., on Tuesday, 8th December.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk at Secundarabad, Jaipur, Ajmer, Agra and Delhi. The barometer is from '05 to '07 of an inch below normal in Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Rajputana and at Bombay, Ajmer, Delhi and Agra.

Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Cost and at Indore, westerly to north-westerly in the United Provinces and at Bhavanagar-Para and north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong at Negapatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are maximum 5° to 6° in defect at Agra and Veraval and the minimum 5° in excess at Karachi and Ajmer and 5° to 8° in defect at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Ahmednagar, Sholapure and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 93° at Surat to 73° Sirsa and the minimum from 75° at Negapatam to 41° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy at most stations to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

Rain.—A few drops fell at Calicut and Cochin.

Weather is likely to remain fine in the Bombay Presidency. Simla report of the 4th December states that on the 3rd two new large sunspots appeared, each with a double umbra.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE WORK OF RETIRED OFFICIALS.

The "Rast Goftar" pays retired European officials a high compliment:—It is gratifying to observe that many members of the Indian Civil Service as well as Military officers, who have given the best of their lives in promoting the welfare of the Indian people while out here, do not give up the interest when they return to England. Among the numerous good works carried on by unselfish Englishmen, and even Englishwomen, one at least may be singled out, and that is the "Strangers' Home for Asiatics" in the heart of the capital of the British Empire, which has been quietly carrying on a noble work among those who may be stranded, specially from India. We are, indeed, pleased to see two well known names familiar to Bombay and Western India, connected with the work—Sir James Mackay (President) of the B. I. S. N. Co., Bombay and Calcutta, and Mr. J. A. Baines, I. C. S. (secretary), a former Census Commsioner of the Bombay Presidency. While South Africa and Australia are throwing every impediment in the way of the Indian traders, we find England magnanimously devoting herself to give a helping hand to those of her subjects who are in distress on her shores.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE LEGISLATION IN BARODA.

More than two hundred ladies are said to have signed an address to H. H. the Gaekwar in favour of the proposed marriage legislation in Baroda. The "Voice of India" states:—The Gujarat Social Reform Association has secured for the proposed marriage legislation in Baroda, the support not only of men, but also of more than two hundred ladies who have signed an address to H. H. the Gaekwar, praying for the enactment of that measure. We wonder if the opponents of the Bill have ever discussed the question with the ladies of their families. Perhaps they will do so after it is passed. Even those that urge the passing of the measure have told the Maharaja that it would steel them against the opposition of their women-folk and they represent the forward party. Yet if the less courageous men would only consult their domestic halves, many of them might receive altogether a new light. As for the measure itself, it is conceived in a very conciliatory spirit; no hardship will result from it; only needless acceleration of marriage is intended to be prevented. It alms at no binding custom but only at thoughtless and mischievous whims; and as such it must enlist the support of all reasonable men.

SUGAR-SMUGGLING IN KATHIAWAR.

Noticing complaints from several parts of Kathiawar as to the stringency of the new arrangements for the prevention of sugar-smuggling from and into British territory, the "Voice of India" remarks:—Such arrangements under the law may be justified in interests of trade, though they are almost invariably open to abuse. But when the personal belongings of railway passengers, sweet-meats and things of that sort, for instance, which the passengers have to use whilst away from home, are confiscated and destroyed or supposed to be afterwards destroyed, the thing becomes a crying grievance. Native passengers prefer to take their own food, cooked or uncooked with them: surely it is not the intention of the law to starve them for a pound of sugar in their food or an ounce of salt, or a few grains of opium, carried about for personal use. We had a case sometime ago at the Bombay High Court, in which Mr. Justice Jacob, refused to uphold the decision of the Lower Court, which had pressed hard on a gentleman having had some opium and other articles imported for purely medicinal purposes confiscated by the Excise department. But it is not every citizen who has the means of appealing to the High Court, and not every Judge, who has the strength to put down outrageous proceedings in the name of this or that departmental lawt Salt, Opium, Abkari, especially the last mentioned department, need to be kept well in hand in this respect.

THE ATTITUDE OF SOCIAL REFORMERS.

Some of the vernacular papers think that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's explanation of the programme of the Social Conference ought to go fair towards removing at least erroneous impressions regarding the attitude of social reformers. The 'Gujerati' remarks:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's speech at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, held on Sunday last, was conceived in a conciliatory spirit. The whole tone of the address was as it should be. The late Mr. Ranade laid down certain principles and certain lines of action from which Mr. Chandavarkar is not prepared to deviate. If some are prepared to follow the Shastraic method of reform, the rational school has no right to stand in their way. But the latter also are entitled to similar treatment at the hands of the former. Every one is not expected to accept the whole programme of the Social Conference. But those who do are at liberty to do so. It was in this spirit of catholicity and toleration that Mr. Ranade asked his countryman to view the question of social reform and Mr. Chandavarkar announced his intention to work in that spirit.

THE BHATTIA DEFAMATION CASE.

Referring to the settlement of the Bhattia Defamation case, the 'Gujerati' says;—The Bhatia Defamation Case has at last ended satisfactorily for all the parties concerned. The credit for this happy termination belong principally to Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas whose intervention at the psychological moment impressed everyone with the wisdom of not prolonging an unpleasant caste quarrel. It was after all not a very edifying squabble. We do not think that the cause of lasting reform can be promoted by the institution of civil suits and criminal proceedings in an inconsiderate spirit against the supposed persecutors and libellers, nor do we hold that the cause of religion and morality can be furthered by senseless obstinacy and perverse blindness to the onward forces of social and religious reform. If circumspection and foresight as well as moderation and patience are essential in the political sphere for the sake of political discipline and progress, they are no less indispensable in dealing with widely diffused social and religious sentiments. At the same time orthodoxy must not ignore the patent fact that unless reasonable and progressive concessions are made to suit the changed circumstances of the Hindu community, it will be completely swallowed up by currents of disintegrating and even rebellious forces.

The "Praja Bandhu" remarks:—It is gratifying to note that this case which had attracted a good deal of public attention since it touched the very important social question of sea-voyage by the members of a mercantile community like the Bhatias, has been amicably settled. The Bhatia community ought to understand that they should move with the times, if they desire not to be left behind in the race of life. We trust, therefore, they will solve this question at an early date in a satisfactory manner and thereby set an example to other so called enlightened communities. Before concluding, we think a word of praise is due to Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who was instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement like this between the two parties.

## A DESERTED CHILD.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in August last, convicted Kondau woman of abandonment of her child under the age of twelve years and sentenced her to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Heaton, in his finding in the case, said the accused admitted that she had an illegitimate child and that this child was abandoned. Her story was that she and the child's father were returning from Jalgaum, where they had been on some business, that they alighted from the railway train at the Kherwadi station, set out thence to walk, and that on the way the child's father by name Bhowani took the child from her and placed it under a tree at some little distance from the road, where it was left. This was substantially the story she told Mr. Heaton and the Second Class Magistrate, who recorded her confession. Mr. Heaton treated it as a plea of not guilty, for whether she or Bhowani took the child and left it under the tree, it was done with the knowledge of the mother. The latter made no attempt to rescue the child either then or afterwards, so there was no doubt that she wholly abandoned it. Bhowani was examined as a witness in the case and stated that he was not with the woman when she abandoned the child. Mr. Heaton was wholly unable to believe what he had said, and had but little doubt that he was with the woman and that he incited or encouraged her to abandon the child which was about three weeks old. It was not left in a secret place, so there was no great danger that it would perish. Two of the most criminal elements. Mr. Heaton said, sometimes found in these cases were absent here. The woman apparently did not act on her own initiative, and the child was not disposed of in such a way as to have but little chance of surviving. Agreeing with both the assessors, Mr. Heaton found the accused guilty and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## DAMAGES £2,000.

ANTI-VIVISECTOR'S ADMISSIONS IN LIBEL SUIT.

STRANGE COURT SCENES.

After a hearing which has been marked throughout by the most intense feeling on both sides the Hon. Stephen Coleridge hon. secretary of the Anti-Vivisection Society was mulcted in £2000 damages, for having libelled and slandered Dr. W. M. Bayliss Assistant Professor of Physiology at University College, London.

The libel uttered by Mr. Coleridge was to the effect that Dr. Bayliss had experimented before his class of physiology at the college on a live dog which had not been anæsthetised.

The finding of the jury after twenty minutes deliberation was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The first witnesses to be called for the defence, Mr. Arthur Beale, M. B., and Mr. A. J. Sewell, the well-known veterinary surgeon, both pronounced the opinion that morphia was not a proper anæsthetic for a dog.

The first attempt at applause was made when the Hon. Stephen Coleridge entered the witness-box which he occupied most of the morning.

Examined by Mr. Lawson Walton, Mr. Coleridge after describing the meeting with the two Swedish ladies, related how he read the account of their experiences at the lectures, which seemed, he said, to be very graphic and striking. The ladies were asked to make a statement giving the bare facts only.

"Have you got that?" asked the Lord Chief Justice.

"No, my lord, I have not."

INTERPOLATED STATEMENTS.

The ladies, he continued, were asked if they were prepared to substantiate the statement in the witness-box, and they said they were. The statements were afterwards typewritten with press-copying ink. From the Slade School, Mr. Coleridge had, he said, received various statements that the cries of dogs were frequently heard, and as the two ladies declared they could confirm this, he said that they had better put that in their own statement.

Dr. Bayliss and his fellow-operators said they did not torture animals, but he did not believe them. They did.

Asked by Mr. Isaacs why he did not preserve the original statement, Mr. Coleridge replied, Well, I fathered it, and am prepared to stand by it.

Fathered it! exclaimed the Lord Chief Justice. Adopted it, you mean. At which both parties in the court laughed,

Mr. Coleridge was plainly less comfortable when Mr. Rufus Isaacs took his turn at cross-examination.

Did you communicate with Dr. Bayliss before you published this statement? asked Mr. Isaacs.

No, I did not, replied Mr. Coleridge after some fencing.

Would you have believed his denial if he had made one?

I don't think I should. two

Did you make any inquiry except from these ladies? asked the Lord Chief.

No; I believed the ladies and I do now. Dr

In spite of the statements of Dr. Bayliss. Starling, Dr Dale and Scuffle.

I believe the ladies to be witnesses of truth. Here there was a prolonged stamping of feet from the body of the court.

Mr. Coleridge admitted that he had suggested the words about the long-drawn whines and howling of dogs in terror to the ladies and also that he had sent a letter to a number of London churches for the purpose of preventing persons subscribing to the Hospital Fund without due knowledge of the fact that a portion of their subscriptions; would go to schools which published no account and which were licensed for vivisection.

HYSTERICAL BOOK.

At the close of Mr. Coleridge's examination the Lord Chief Justice recalled Dr. Dale, Dr. Bayliss, Dr. Starling and the assistant Scuffle, who all positively stated that the tracheotomy tube was in the dog's windpipe before and during the experiment.

Mr. Lawson Walton, in his address to the jury, laid special stress on the fact that the two Swiss ladies said that they did not see anæsthetics used on the dog while they were in the room.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs spoke for close on two hours, strongly denouncing Mr. Coleridge and his two witnesses for not making further investigation before attacking the honour of Dr. Bayliss and that of the medical profession.

In summing-up the Lord Chief Justice commented on the great importance of the case, and directed the jury that they had nothing to the world to do with the question as to whether vivisection was right or wrong.

"I think it is extraordinary," said his lordship, "that the two ladies saw what they thought they saw on February 2, and did not communicate with Mr. Coleridge until the middle of April."

The ladies attended all Dr. Bayliss' subsequent lectures, but they did not allege that what they said took place at the first lecture was ever repeated. It was astounding that they did not communicate with somebody. What they did was to write a hysterical book, with some rather absurd passages in it.

Dr. Bayliss had been charged with a criminal offence, and the statement made to Mr. Coleridge certainly merited further investigation. When one man libelled another he was not enabled to assume a fact without inquiry.

## THE LEBAUDY AIRSHIP BLOWN UP.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

The Lebaudy airship left the Galerie des Machines Paris at ten minutes past 11 on the morning of November 20, in the presence of a considerable concourse of spectators, and was steered towards the ballooning ground at Meudon, arriving within sight of its destination half an hour later.

As it was coming down, however, the balloon was driven against a tree and blew up, the whole airship being completely destroyed.

The pilot and the engineer both escaped unhurt.

## BAD EGGS AND THE RESULT.

At the Thames Police-court Myer S. Tabachnik of Fairclough-street, St. George's, appeared to answer an adjourned summons for being in possession of 4,000 rotten eggs, intended for the food of man. It was stated defendant described himself as a wholesale and retail egg, butter, and cheese merchant. On October 16, Dr. Thomas, Medical Officer for Stepney, and Mr. Woonton, sanitary inspector, visited defendant's premises and saw his wife, who tried to hide something in a bucket. It was found to contain eggs, and by its side was a dish of liquid eggs. Those in the bucket were in a rotten condition. The liquid eggs were also bad and quite unfit for human food. The doctor stated the liquid eggs were used in bakehouses, and were injurious to health, often resulting in death. Out of 8,508 eggs found on the premises 6,749 were bad. For the defence Mr. Lilley submitted it had not been shown the eggs belonged to defendant, but he did not deny the eggs were bad. They were not intended for the food of man. Defendant went into the witness-box, and in reply to Mr. Young said he rented the shop at 39, Fairclough-street, for which he paid 11s. a week rent. His wife broke the eggs in order to shampoo the children. (Laughter.) Mr. Mead: Are stinking eggs good for the hair? Defendant: Yes. Mr. Mead: Have you tried it? Defendant: Yes. Mr. Meade: Do you often shampoo your children with these rotten eggs?—Yes; my wife used two or three of the eggs for that purpose. It makes the hair grow. Mr. Mead: But your wife had more than two or three eggs, for there was a pint and a half. Mr. Mead said he had no doubt what the eggs were intended for and sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

Alcohol, which has hitherto been regarded—and rightly so—as the curse of the human race, is about to enter upon an era of beneficence. It is as a fuel for the supply of motive power to motor-cars that this baneful substance is destined to prove its usefulness, and in a measure to atone for the evils for which it has been responsible in the past. The alcohol problem, so far as it relates to motor-cars, is we learn from the "Autocar," receiving so much attention in Germany and Austria that the time does not seem to be far distant when nearly all the motors and cars will be running with this spirit.

## FROM RS 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. Charles Harding, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent writing to the Italian Royalties in reference to the visit of the King to receive to England;—It may be interesting previous[illegible] at this moment some memories of the visits of members of the House of Savoy to the English Court. In the summer of 1853, just fifty years ago, the young Duke of Genoa (uncle and maternal grandfather of the England's present Royal guest) paid a visit to Queen Victoria. The Prince Consort's brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was also staying at Windsor, and in his memoirs he says that Sunny Italy seemed to have sent the young Prince to England so that by his mere presence alone, in the prime of his age, he might make propaganda for the cause of his country. The Queen presented her guest with a handsome riding horse and when he warmly thanked her, she replied, I hope you will ride this horse when the battles are fought for the liberation of Italy. It is hardly possible to realise now the extraordinary significance of these words spoken at that date by the ruler of the British Empire.

Later, during the Crimean War, came King Victor Emmanuel. Though not a Prince charming like his brother, he left the impression of a man whose tenacious will correspond with his physical energy. The saying of the Duchess of Sutherland is well known that he was the only one of the knights of St. George she had ever seen who looked as if he would have had the best of it in the fight with the dragon, Apropos of his investiture with the Order of the Garter, Cavour, who accompanied him to England, related afterwards that the Queen wished him to know the meaning of the oath he was to take, on which Lord Palmerston at once wrote down a translation of the words into Italian and handed it to the King. Cavour, when he heard of it, asked the King to give him the paper to preserve in the Sardinian archives.

An interesting anecdotal paper dealing with early life of the new Pope is contributed to the December number of the "Pall Mall" Magazine by the Rev. Alexander Robertson. He often played chess, he writes, and a game called briscolo with younger people. This is a game of chance that is played with cards. Italians, as a nation and as individuals, lay and clerical, are all given to gambling. Personally, I do not know a single priest who does not engage in it and the curate of Tombolo was no exception. Another Italian weakness which he shared, and which he developed at Tombolo, was running into debt. In his case this was not due to self-indulgence, for it was little he spent upon himself but rather to an almost indiscriminate lending and giving. When he left Tombolo he left a few debts behind him especially one of two hundred francs to a certain Zambusi, and he, himself has told how he was ashamed to return to the village till he was able to pay what he owed, and this was not till he became Bishop of Mantua.

The problem of christening children, it appears is a very small one compared with the question of the proper name for a book. The titles of some recent popular novels have often undergone extraordinary evolutions in order to reach the final satisfactory stage. Jude the Obscure was first entitled The Simpletons a name which place at very last moment to a later and better title, for during its appearance in serial form it was known as Hearts Insurgent. Sir Gilbert Parker's The Right of Way was at first in the author's manuscript Charlie Bell, and later Charley Steele and The Lane that Has no Turning by the same author, was until the time of its going to press called The Golden Spoon, Lady Rose's Daughter was in manuscript A Woman of Talent.

We are all political economists now, and Adam Smith, since the fiscal policy has been before the country, has changed from a doubtful classic into an author who is at least worth dusting. It may not be remembered that the writer of The Wealth of Nations became well known to the strong men of literarature science and art by frequent visits and even somewhat prolonged residence in London. He was a valued member of the Literary Club of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Beauclerk, and Sir William Jones, then a power in the land Dean Barnard, husband of the Scottish lady, who wrote Auld Robin, Gray was a member of this club and (says Britannia) emitted the verse—

If I have thoughts and can't express em,
Gibbon shall teach me how to dress 'em
In form select and terse;
Jones teach me modesty and Greek,
Smith how thick, Burke how to speak,
And Beauclerc to converse.

Few people are aware that there are in England railway stations reserved for private persons who own or rent them, and upon whose platforms no ordinary "passengers tread"; yet, according to an article in the "Railway Magazine," there are a number of such stations. The Duke of Sutherland, as is well known, owns a large proportion of the North of Scotland, and his famous seat of Dunrobin Castle in that district has its station for the Duke and his household, called after the castle, Dunrobin. Then there is the beautiful station of Watchingwell, in the Isle of Wight, which belongs to Sir John S. B. Simeon, the station in connection with Avon Castle, and that of the Earl of Warwick at Easton Longe, while Mrs. Ballantyne Dykes has had built for her own use and enjoyment a picturesque station about three miles from Cockermouth.

The Earl of Lonsdale, who is the great territorial feudal lord of the district of Cumberland that stretches about Penrith and Askham, has a private agreement with the railway authorities in virtue of which, for certain concessions made with regard to building the station, the land it stands on, etc., he, his family, and guests have the right to have any train stopped at any required times at Lowther station, whether such trains are expresses or not, and whether they may be timed to stop near or far from Lowthers station.

The "Book Monthly" tells this story of Mr Johns Morley and his great book on Gladstone. He was asked when he had finished it, whether he did not feel relieved. Yes, was his answer, I am very thankful—and very lonely.

The pending retirement of the record-room keeper to the L.C.C. recalls the fact that although the Council as a public authority has been in existence as such for only a few years, it nevertheless has records that extend back for centuries. In the old days the streets and the drainage system of London were controlled by seven or eight separate Sewers Commissions. These bodies (except that affecting the City) were subsequently amalgamated, under the title of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and that again was superseded by the London County Council. All these respective bodies necessrrily acquired a large number of documents, but no department was specially created to deal with them until the time of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Necessarily, considering the character of the work undertaken by the predecessors of the London County Council, the documents referred almost entirely to street matters and drainage systems. These, however, have increased in value, and now they are looked upon as being of absorbing historical interest. In some of the old documents, says the City Press, the signature of Sir Christopher Wren may be seen, and in this connection it is interesting to note that Wren was himself an ancient Commissioner of Sewers.

Princess Louise, who recently laid the foundation stone of workmen's dwellings at Liverpool, is one of the brightest and cleverest of Queen Victorias daughters; even Carlyle was struck by her charming manner. Decidedly a pretty younglady and clever too he wrote of the Princess after meeting her at Dean Stanley's. The Princess whose sculpture adorns parks and cathedrals, and whose busts of the late Queep are among the best, has an odd accidental link with literature which must have greatly amused her, It has been said by the later Mr. Blackmore himself, if we are not mistaken—that Lorna Doone dated its success from the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquess of Lorne, which the great illiterate world imagined to have something to do in some mysterious way with Mr. Blackmore's story.

Mr. Ballington Booth tells a story of a woman who stood up at a Salvation Army meeting to testify to her conversion, and who with great earnestness denounced her former ways. I was very foolish and vain, she said; worldly pleasures, and especially the fashions, were my only thought. I was fond of silks, satins, jewellery, ribbons, and laces. But my friends, I found they were dragging me down to perdition, so I gave them all to my sister.

The Bank of Persia is busy opening an agency in Seistan where the goods already brought by Russian caravans will be sold, and at which the extension of commercial relations with Russia will be attended to.

## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTSMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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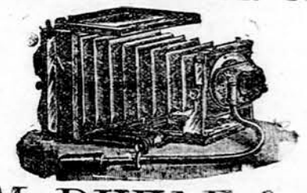

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DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and fakirs, doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, —their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

*VIZ.*, Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" discussing the question of Army promotion says:—We fully admit that the regimental system of promotion does, under existing conditions, involve elements of pure luck that bear hardly upon the fortunes of very many most deserving officers. . . .What we suggest is that throughout their service officers should take precedence in each succeeding rank according to the dates of their first commissions in the Army, and that, in order to avoid difficulties in the case of commissions bearing the same date, a general list of seniority should be kept at the War Office. Suppose, then, that A. and B. obtain their first commissions Nov. 14, 1903, and that A. is placed senior to B. In 1915 B. obtains his promotion to the rank of major, whilst A. remains a captain until 1921. But in virtue of his original seniority of first appointment, A. in 1921 resumes his place above B., and, to some extent, at all events, the chances are once more placed upon the original footing. There have been cases in which officers have by the mere luck of regimental promotion, and without any advancement upon account of war services attained the rank of major before others, their contemporaries at Sandhurst, have been promoted to that of captain. It is small blame to the latter if they are discouraged by such disparity. The plan which we have suggested would remove a good deal of the difficulty, so far as we can see, although there may be objections which we have overlooked.

Ever since the South African War came to an end it has been urged on military authorities that an effort should be made to prevent the waste of good material and experience, which resulted in the disbandment of the Colonial irregulars. It may safely be said that no Empire in the world but our own would permit it. Whatever has been done in this direction has been done by the Colonists themselves. The Volunteer Army of the Transvaal includes such honourable corps as the Imperial Light Horse and the South African Light Horse. But the main body of the men raised in South Africa has been scattered. Hence an opportunity has been lost of creating an Imperial Reserve of Irregulars. The idea has, however, not been entirely abandoned. Colonel Driscoll, who commanded a fine corps of scouts in the war, and other officers of equal distinction, are making a fresh effort to provide for future contingencies. They suggest that a Staff Reserve should be formed in South Africa of all officers who held responsible posts in the British Army in the field. Of these there are several who held staff appointments, and many more who proved themselves in the face of enemy to be capable leaders of irregular forces. Of their value there can be no two opinions, and this even with a possible European war in prospect, for they would have one enormous advantage over the trained European soldier that their experience was gained in best of all schools—the school of war. For want of such a Reserve officers with no knowledge of fighting except that gained on the parade ground and at manœuvres, were given posts in South Africa for which they were unfitted, with the result that their experience was bought at the expense of the nation. It is useless to wait until the outbreak of war, for there will be no means of communication between the officers required and the War Office. It will be the country which is best prepared to take the initiative which will win in the next European war, and the Empire which has the finest scouts and mounted infantry in the world, with officers of proved ability to lead them, has an advantage by no means to be despised. It is to be hoped that Colonel Driscoll's suggestion will not be overlooked by the military authorities, who unfortunately have never shown much appreciation of irregular forces, even when they were most necessary to success in the field. This spirit may prevail once too often.

After a war, more especially a successful campaign, there is always produced a large number of officers of poor instruction, but of active military experience, says the "Broad Arrow." These officers are apt to consider themselves "ipso facto" as made soldiers. Those who had met and conquered Junot, Massena, Ney, and Soult, and who had opposed the veteran rank and file of a hundred victorious fields, were relegated to the West Indies or Mauritius, or any convenient place so long as the British tax-payer might be induced to forget their existence. Their fortunate brothers in arms, before whose name in the 'Army List' the magic W figured, grew up to be the General officers whose incapacity in the Crimea caused a nation I awakening only to be compared to that which followed the recent war in South Africa. After 1815 the long peace and the want of education of our officers produced the result of the Crimean Campaign, where all the glory went to Totleben and to the British ploughboys and French vignerons in the rank. The years of easy successes over Kaffirs, Ashantees, and Asiatics, during which a similar intellectual stagnation existed, produced the commanders of South Africa. That there were brilliant exceptions to the rule nobody will deny; but few will argue that the general description of the brigade, regimental, and battalion commanders there may be well expressed by any other than the term mediocrity. We wish to ensure that at the commencement of the next great war in which this country may be involved the faults of the Crimea and of South Africa may be avoided. We desire that our officers should possess before such an eventuality some knowledge at least of the geography, the resources, the organisation, and military history of the country they are about to oppose. The place for them to acquire this knowledge is at a school of instruction or garrison course.

Interest in the race between the Medea and Medusa, has not been so marked in naval circles as might have been expected, and considering the close nature of the finish it must be difficult to decide which, if either, type of boiler is the better. From the decision of the Admiralty to supply the Yarrow large tube boiler to the new armoured cruisers of the Duke of Edinburgh class, it may be assumed that this boiler has been found to have particular advantages, even though the Medusa, with the Durr type, both gained and held a lead all through the race from Gibraltar. When the vessels started out from England they had on board the same amount of coal, and their engines were working at the same horse-power, yet the Medusa burnt more coal than the Medea, and, on arrival at the Rock, the latter vessel had still enough coal left to continue steaming for five hours at full speed. The race home began and ended with the Medusa ahead, but it is only fair to point out that if three of the Medea had not failed to act properly on the first day's run, the result might have been different. On Sunday morning the Medea was nine miles ahead, but during that day the Yarrow-boilered ship began to over-haul her rival rapidly, and by six o'clock had reduced the gap between them to a mile. There was naturally great excitement on board both vessels, especially in the stokeholds. The Medusa rounded the Eddystone five minutes after midnight on Sunday still ahead, and, allowing for the start, with three minutes to spare.

The appointment of Lord Esher's committee, to advise as to the creation of a Board for the administrative business of the War Office, has called forth a number of articles in the Press on the Admiralty Board as a model of successful administration. We have not noticed, however, in any of these articles reference to one of the more important features in the constitution of the professional side of the Board. All the Sea Lords are on half-pay, and the salaries they are paid are paid them as civil servants of the Crown. Arising out of this circumstance these officers do not wear their uniform except on extraordinary occasions when they are likely to be in attendance on the King. If the First Sea Lord goes down to the Royal Naval College at Osborne to distribute the prizes or the Junior Naval Lord goes to Haslar Hospital for a similar purpose these officers go in mufti, and so far as their attire is concerned they do not differ the civilian naval administrators who may accompany them. Of cours the case with military officers at the War Office or Horse Guards is very different. And rightly or wrongly human nature being what it is the rule at the Admiralty has always been regarded as a determining factor in the smooth working of the administrative machinery. It might be worth consideration therefore, whether if there is to be a board for the administration of Army matters the high officers composing it should not be similarly placed on half-pay, and their salaries paid and accounted for not as the equivalent for military service but for civil work.

THE proposal of Mr. Boddington, the president of the British Chamber of Commerce, to found an Anglo-French club in Paris does not meet with universal approbation, writes our correspondent. Some think that the proposed institution will compete with the Chamber, especially as part of the scheme has to do with the provisionof a court to try commercial causes. Such a court already exists in connection with the Chamber.


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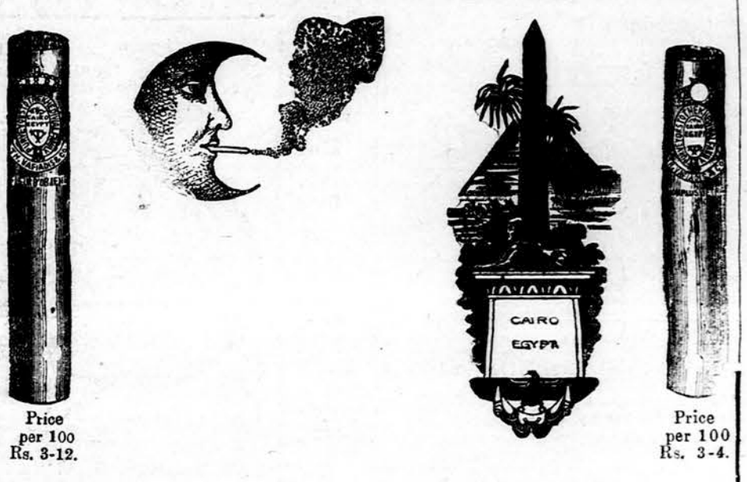


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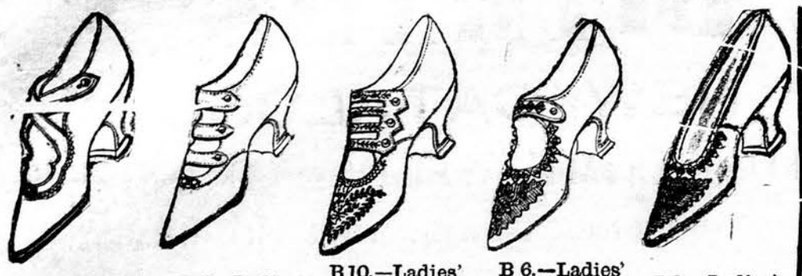

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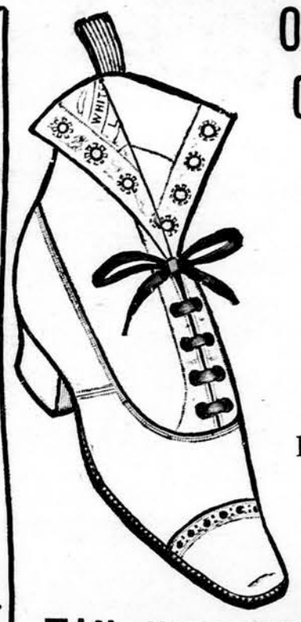

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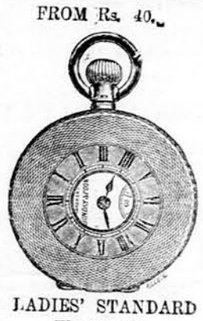

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

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| Sterling Silver Crystal face, | Rs. | 40 |
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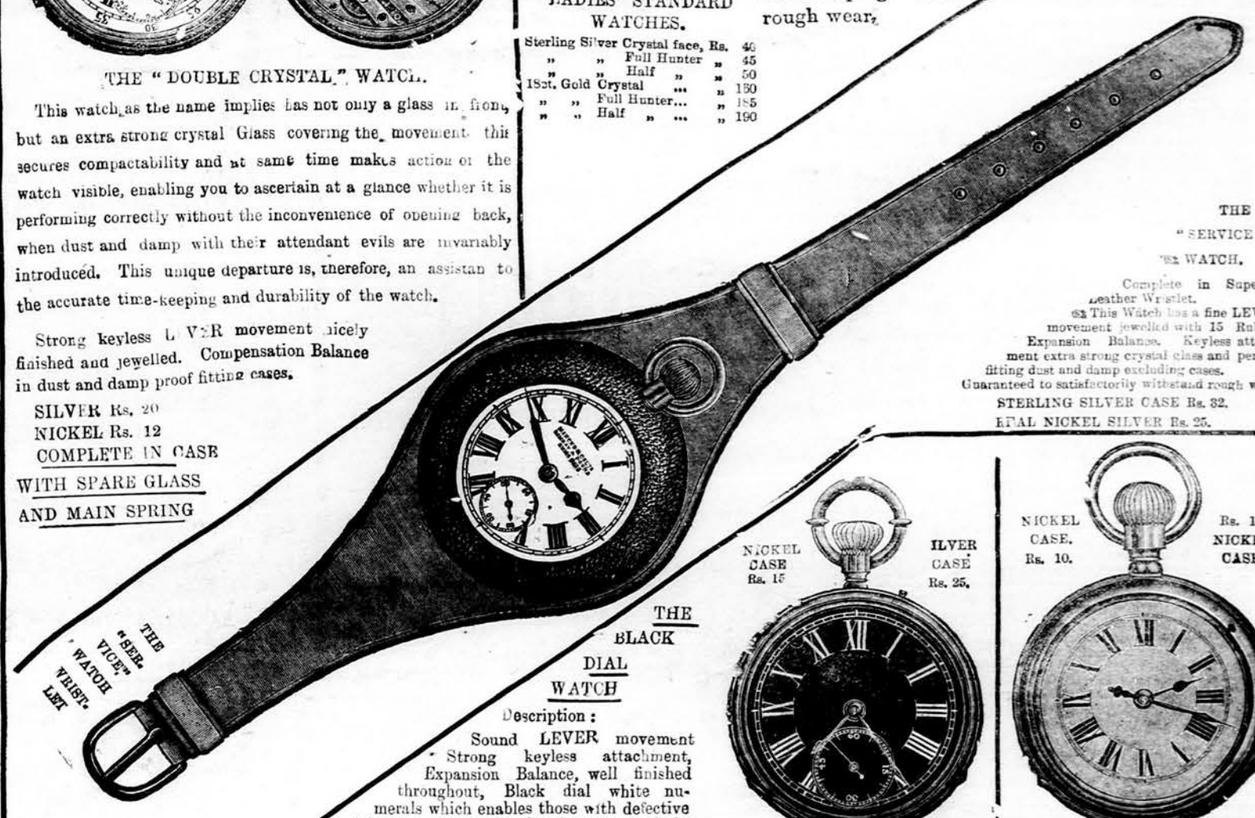

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.

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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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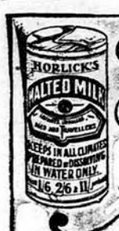


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